Newport Daily News.

WAGON DELIVERIES ON 40 MILES OF ADJACENT COUNTRY ROADS.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1899. PRICE TWO CENTS.

To Close Out the Balance of Our Stock

DISCOUNT 20 per cent DISCOUNT

Will be given on all remaining

Heating Stoves.

A. C. TITUS CO.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

First Freight This week arrived with

TURKEYS

—FOR—

J. A. & H. H. BARKER,

346 and 348 Thames street.

Telephone 202-2.

Coggeshall Farm Eggs.

SATISFACTORY TODAY.

Pope Leo Had a Good Night and His Improvement Continues.

ROME, March 2.—The pope passed a good night. He took a little soup and brandy at midnight and then fell asleep. The fever increased somewhat during the night, but Dr. Lapponi says this is usually the case after such an operation, and that sleep will do the most to restore the patient's strength. Dr. Mazzoni will dress the part operated upon this morning. Altogether, the condition of the pontiff is not considered grave.

Cardinal Ledochowski, prefect of the congregation of the Propaganda Fide, consulted yesterday with Cardinal Santo Stefano, dean of the Sacred College, camerlongo of the Holy Roman Church and prefect of the congregation of ceremonial, and Cardinal Mertel, vice chancellor of the Holy Roman Church and first cardinal-deacon, who in conjunction with Cardinal Ledochowski, according to the Apostolic constitutions, assume the government of the church in case of the pope's death.

The following bulletin was issued at 10 o'clock this morning:

"The pope passed a tranquil night, without pain, and slept as well as usual, taking nourishment at intervals. His respiration, circulation and digestion are normal. The wound has been dressed and everything is taking the most regular course. His temperature is 37.5 centigrades, pulse 72, and respiration 22.

"MAZZONI.
LAPPONI."

The pope's condition at 2:30 p. m. today is satisfactory. The cicatrization of the wound has commenced, the patient is much better and there is no fever.

A large number of additional inquiries and telegrams have been received at the Vatican from sovereigns and others, in all parts of the world, expressing sympathy with His Holiness.

QUEEN OF BELGIUM ILL.

Her Majesty Suffering from Broncho-Pneumonia.

BRUSSELS, March 2.—The Queen of Belgium is gravely ill, suffering from broncho-pneumonia.

TWO KILLED; SIX SERIOUSLY HURT.

Six Coaches Loaded with Soldiers Overturned in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Tenn., March 2.—News has just been received here of a disastrous wreck near Tupelo, Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio railroad. Six coaches loaded with soldiers were overturned and two killed and six others seriously hurt.

Crutch Factory Burned.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., March 2.—The crutch factory owned and operated by Daniel Abbott & Son at Rumney was burned early this morning. The loss will be several thousand dollars. It is covered by insurance.

KIPLING'S CHILDREN SICK.

Two of Them Seriously Ill, While He Himself is Better.

NEW YORK, March 2.—There were indications about the Grenoble Hotel early today that the physicians and friends of Rudyard Kipling were feeling a degree of confidence not hitherto experienced, that the sick man is progressing toward recovery. Dr. Janeway left the hotel about midnight and had not returned up to 8 o'clock. Drs. Dunham and Conlan remained in the hotel, but did not visit the patient's apartments during the night. The nurse was with Mr. Kipling throughout the night. F. N. Doubleday, who had been a close watcher by the bedside of the sick man, retired to his own room shortly after midnight, to rest, remaining away from his self-appointed post up to the time of the present writing. No bulletins have been issued since midnight.

Mr. Doubleday this morning positively announced the rather serious illness of two of Mr. Kipling's children. They are the two girls, Josephine, six years old, and Elsie, three years.

Josephine was taken ill the day after her father, and has now been ill nine days. She had pneumonia and has been in a somewhat serious condition. She is about the same as she has been for several days. Almost immediately after she became sick she was taken from the hotel to the house of a friend. There Dr. Janeway has been visiting her and treating her. Though she is not in great danger, her condition is serious.

Elsie had a bronchial affection day before yesterday, which was pronounced bronchitis; now it is pneumonia. She was isolated from her father's apartment and taken to a room in another part of the hotel. The child's condition is not at all good, but Dr. Conlan, who has been treating her, says that she is not dangerously ill.

BLIZZARDS IN COLORADO.

Railroads Snowed Under and People Living on Short Rations.

LEADVILLE, Col., March 2.—Following a heavy snowfall for the past two days, a furious blizzard set in and has been in progress for twenty-four hours. Trains from the east got in with difficulty, but the railroads are blockaded west of this city. The South Park line and the Blue River roads are hopelessly snowed under and may not be opened for a month. A number of families in the interior are living on one meal a day, and that consists of bread, potatoes and water. No coal is to be had, and the people are digging timber out of the snow and cutting it up for fuel.

Quay Fourteen Behind.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 2.—The thirty-eighth ballot for United States Senator, today, resulted: Quay, 96; Jenks, 74; Dalzell, 15; Stewart, 7; Irving, 5; Huff, 7; Stone, 4; scattering, 9. Total, 218: necessary to a choice, 110; paired and not voting 35.

FEBRUARY 25, 1899.

SPECIAL VALUES

—IN—

Parlor Furniture.

1 LARGE HANDSOME SOFA, SEAT AND BACK UPHOLSTERED IN RICH RED PLUSH, AT $15.
1 LARGE HANDSOME SOFA, COVERED WITH FRENCH SILK TAPESTRY, AT $19.
2 VERY ATTRACTIVE SOFAS, ONE UPHOLSTERED IN GREEN AND THE OTHER IN PINK PLUSH, AT $18 ONLY.
1 COMFORTABLE ARM CHAIR, COVERED WITH HEAVY SILK TAPESTRY IN DELICATE OLD ROSE, AT $11.
5 RECEPTION CHAIRS, UPHOLSTERED IN RICH RED PLUSH, OR IN FINE SILK TAPESTRY, AT $6.50 AND $7.50.

All these pieces and a few others, not mentioned here on account of narrowness of space, are made of solid mahogany, elaborately carved and inlaid in artistic designs, highly polished, upholstered in first-class manner, with extra strong springs, and each has a complete set of very best casters. No doubt they will be useful and ornamental in any home.

KAZANJIAN & CO., - Kazanjian Building.

Second Edition.

GOES TO THE PEOPLE.

Revised Constitution Has Passed Both Houses.

General Assembly Working Hard, to Adjourn Tomorrow.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, March 2.—The General Assembly is rushing business, in order to take the recess tomorrow.

In the senate today the finance committee reported back the resolution allowing an additional clerk in the office of the clerk of the First district court at Newport and the resolution appropriating $3,300 for the heating and lighting of state armories, and both were referred to the committee on engrossed bills.

The finance committee also reported back the resolution appropriating $25,000 for two additional cottages at the Sockanosset School for Boys, and the resolution appropriating $225,000 for a new building at the state insane hospital, and both were passed.

From the house was received a joint resolution of adjournment from March 3 to April 6, and it was referred to the judiciary committee.

Also, the report of the commission on constitutional amendments. Ordered placed on file.

The finance committee reported back a resolution appropriating $125,000 for a new building at the state insane hospital, and it was indefinitely postponed.

From the house was received the revised constitution. It was taken up by sections, and without discussion was passed by a unanimous vote.

From the house also was received the resolutions allowing George R. Lawton, Fred H. D. Gouch and Edgar T. Billings to build wharves at Tiverton, and they were passed in concurrence.

Also, the act providing for secret elections in Portsmouth, so amended as to designate certain officers to be so elected. Passed in concurrence.

Also, the act allowing veterans of the civil war to secure peddlers' licenses. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Also, a constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by proportional representation. Referred to the judiciary committee.

The committee on judiciary reported back the joint resolution of adjournment from March 3 to April 6, and it was passed.

In the house a number of members who were absent yesterday when the vote on the revised constitution was taken asked to have their votes recorded. Only one voted "No." Among those in favor, and who had their votes recorded today, were Messrs. Chase of Middletown, Carr of Jamestown, Sanborn and Shepley of Newport, Lewis of New Shoreham and Wilbur of Little Compton.

The judiciary committee reported back the amended act for the election by secret ballot of certain officers in Portsmouth, and it was passed.

The finance committee reported back the resolution appropriating $1,500 for the state board of health, for the prevention of diphtheria, and one appropriating $1,000 for the prevention of tuberculosis in man. Placed on the calendar.

The committee on agriculture reported back the act regulating the sale of commercial feeding stuffs. Placed on the calendar.

The committee on militia reported back the resolution appropriating $4,000 for the naval militia, and it was referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Dubois introduced a joint resolution providing for the printing of 2,000 copies of the new constitution for distribution, and it was passed.

From the senate were received the resolutions making appropriations for two new cottages at the Sockanosset School for Boys and the new building at the state insane asylum, and they were referred to the finance committee.

Also, a resolution providing for a reception to the First Rhode Island volunteers. Referred to the committee on militia.

From the calendar was taken the bill to allow peddlers' licenses to veterans, and it was passed.

Also, the resolutions providing for the erection of wharves at Tiverton. Passed.

Also, the joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of senators by proportional representation. Dr. Garvin spoke earnestly in favor of the resolution, but it was indefinitely postponed.

Fatal Gas Explosion in a Pennsylvania Mine.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 2.—By an explosion of gas in the No. 1 shaft of the Kingston Coal Company last night, David A. Thomas and Harry Evans were fatally burned and Wassill Shadrack was probably killed. His body has not yet been found.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Liverpool, March 1, Carinthia, from Boston.
Southampton, March 1, St. Paul, from New York.
Moville, March 1, Anchoria, from New York.
Boston, March 1, Victorian, from Liverpool.
New York, March 2, Trave, from Bremen.

SURRENDERED TO SHAFTER.

General Toral in Prison and to be Court-Martialed.

MADRID, March 2.—General Toral, who commanded the Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba, has been arrested and imprisoned, previous to being tried by court-martial, on the charge of capitulating to General Shafter at that place July 14.

COMPROMISE EXPECTED.

Indications of Some Nicaragua Canal Legislation.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The indications from the conference on the river and harbor appropriation bill are that a compromise on the Nicaragua canal amendment will be agreed to. One of the recent propositions made and being discussed is for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for authorization to the President to investigate both the Panama and Nicaragua routes, and when the best route is found the Secretary of War is to go ahead with the work and enter into contracts for its completion. There is some objection to this plan, and it may be modified. It seems to have been determined that some canal legislation will be passed.

PROTEST HIS ELECTION.

West Virginia Legislature Object to Seating of Scott.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The chaplain of the Senate, in his invocation at the opening of today's session, paid a tribute to Lord Farrer Herschell, the British high commissioner, who died in Washington yesterday. An excerpt from the prayer follows:

"As we stand by the coffin-side of our kinsman, friend and brother who came from across the sea on the blessed mission of peacemaker, we draw nigh to Thee to ask for Thy succor, comfort and cheer. The bearer of an illustrious name, which he had made more noble by his conduct and character, showing forth the finest influences and principles of a great and good man worthily representing a great nation, and helping to draw more closely the bonds of kinship, good understanding and affection between the mother-land and the daughter on this side of the water, he has left a great and good reputation. Grant that those great and good men who have labored and are still laboring for a good understanding between these nations may receive Thy Heavenly benediction."

The prayer was ordered to be printed in the records.

The conference report on the bill authorizing governors of states to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in raising and equipping the volunteer army was agreed to.

Mr. Hale of Maine presented the conference report on the naval personnel bill, and it was agreed to.

A bill reported by Mr. Hawley of the military affairs committee, amending the act suspending the operation of certain provisions of law relating to the War Department, was passed.

Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia presented the protest of 49 out of 97 members of the West Virginia legislature against the seating of N. B. Scott, elected Senator for the term of six years beginning March 4, 1899. The protest was filed.

Mr. Carter of Montana secured consideration for the bill providing a code of criminal laws for Alaska. The senate committee amendments were adopted by unanimous consent, with the understanding that the entire text should be subject to amendment.

SCRAMBLE FOR PLACE.

Almost Every Member of the House Has His Pet Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—There was a great scramble for unanimous-consent legislation when the House met at 11 o'clock today. With the end of Congress only forty-eight hours off, almost every member had some local measure, which he was trying to rescue from death on the calendar, and they stood in the area in front of the Speaker's rostrum ten deep, clamoring for recognition.

Bills were passed as follows: To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to donate life saving apparatus to the Imperial Japanese Society, for saving life from shipwreck; a series of bills authorizing various officers of the government to accept decorations from foreign governments; C. R. Dobbins, keeper of the Moose Peak life saving station, to accept a gold watch from the Dominion of Canada for saving life from wrecked British steamer Ashton; Joseph K. Kinyon, surgeon marine hospital, to accept a gold medal from Venezuela for scientific service; Clifton R. Breckenridge, ex-United States minister to Russia, Admiral Selfridge, and other naval officers, to accept medals from the Russian government, presented on the occasion of the coronation of Czar Nicholas II.

The Buffalo Exposition bill passed the House, 141 to 16.

Mr. Southard (Rep., Ohio), moved the passage of the Ohio centennial bill, carrying $500,000.

Transports Scheduled to Sail for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Transport Portland is scheduled to sail for Manila at 3 o'clock today and the Valencia Saturday, but it is thought at army headquarters that the Valencia may be held back to await the arrival of officers who are delayed in the east by the snow blockade. The Portland's cargo includes a large quantity of drain piping, which will be used in improving the sanitary conditions in the Philippine capital.

COMMERFORD,

Tailor,

REMOVED

To 218 Thames Street, two doors below Church, next to Seabury's.

Clearance Sale

For the Next Fifteen Days.

STRAW MATTINGS, FROM 12c. UP.
OIL CLOTHS, FROM 22c. UP.
CARPETS, FROM 32c. UP.
REMNANTS OF ALL KINDS SOLD CHEAP.
FURNITURE, WHITE ENAMEL BEDS, ALSO BEDDING, TO BE CLOSED OUT TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS.

GUSTAVE HAMILTON.
Over 204 Thames Street.

SMOKE

"The Brunswick"

—AND—

"Crimson Bouquet"

10c. CIGARS.

"Postoffice Square"

—AND—

"Number 83"

5c. CIGARS.

J. D. Richardson & Co.,

300 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

VERY HOT AT MANILA.

But Matters are Quiet, and the Troops Keep in the Shade.

MANILA, March 2, 5:30 P. M.—This is the hottest day of the season, but fortunately all is quiet inside and outside our lines and the majority of the men were kept in the shade.

United States transport Morgan City has arrived here, but the wives of the officers and other women passengers were not allowed to land, the authorities declaring the condition ashore to be too unsettled.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Outline of the Program for the Detroit International Convention.

BOSTON, March 2.—Secretary John Willis Baer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor has announced some of the details of the program for the Detroit International Endeavor convention, which will occur July 5 to 10.

Wednesday morning, July 5, at 10 o'clock the usual business meeting will be called to order. The afternoon will be given up to the annual meeting of the board of trustees.

The opening session of the convention will be held Wednesday evening. The mayor of Detroit, Rev. C. B. Newman, representing the city pastors, and Chairman Strong of the local committee of arrangements, will each voice a word of welcome. Then representatives from England, Canada and America will respond.

Thursday morning will come President Clark's annual address, the general secretary's annual report, and the sermon. The denominational rallies or conferences will be held Thursday afternoon in the churches. Thursday evening there will be two great tent meetings.

Friday morning there will be two tent meetings, in the afternoon will be held two great schools of methods in the tents, and Friday night will give another opportunity for two great popular mass meetings.

Saturday morning there will be a discussion of Christian Endeavor principles, and in the afternoon an outing down the river to Belle Isle. Saturday evening there will be the old-time reunions by states in the church headquarters.

Sunday sermons will be listened to in the morning. Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor prayer meetings will be held at the regular hours, and in the afternoon there will be a Sabbath observance meeting.

Monday, the closing day, interest will be sustained by meetings in the tents in the morning; there will be two junior rallies, one in each tent, in the afternoon, and for the evening there will be at least two great farewell meetings.

General Brooke Reports Two Deaths.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The War Department has received the following despatch from Major General Brooke:

Havana, March 2, 1899. Adjutant General, Washington: Death report February 28—Camp Columbia, Havana: Private William W. Ward, hospital corps, typhoid. Santiago: Private Brownlow W. Whitner, Company K, Third immunes, hæmhouria.

American Tobacco to Increase Its Capital.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The stockholders of the American Tobacco Company will hold a special meeting in Newark March 28, to consider a proposed increase of $35,000,000 in the common stock, and amendments to the company's bylaws. The proposed action is due to the purchase of the Union Tobacco Company.

Dunlap Spring Opening.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,

208 THAMES ST. 208

UNION PACIFIC LANDS.

Sale in Nebraska to be Begun Next Monday at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., March 2.—Next Monday morning at 10 o'clock, at the court house in this city, will begin the sale of the Union Pacific lands in Nebraska, about 800,000 acres. Special Master Day of St. Paul has been appointed by Judge Sanborn to conduct the sale. Bids will be received upon government subdivisions, down to forty acres, but since the aggregate of bids must equal the amount of the foreclosure mortgages, with accrued interest and expenses, the blanket bid of Union Pacific interests will unquestionably capture the whole parcel. Following this sale the special master will go on to Utah and Wyoming to similarly dispose of the remainder of the 400,000 acres included in the foreclosure proceedings.

Philippine Commission Bound to Manila.

HONG KONG, March 2.—The United States Philippine commissioners left here today on board United States cruiser Baltimore for Manila.

Strictly Fresh R. I. Eggs!

—AT—

Brown's Market,

274 Thames Street.

POWELL'S

Bronchial Lozenges.

Excellent for any irritation of the throat.

—AT—

Powell's Drug Store,

COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.,

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Modern and Antique

FURNITURE

—AND—

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Plans and estimates for Furnishing and Decorating Interiors completes submitted upon application.

91 John Street,

NEWPORT.

This Morning's News.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

Work of Congress Now Well Toward Completion.

WASHINGTON, March 1. President McKinley told some Senators and Representatives, in the crush of the last rush for offices at the White House today, that he might have to call an extra session in the fall, possibly even in midsummer, although he hoped events would not make it necessary; but the passing by the House today, without amendment, of the Senate compromise army bill, under suspension of the rules, by a vote of 203 to 32, ended all talk of an extra session in the spring on account of the failures of this session.

Both houses showed today how they can do business when time is short, and they worked hard and rapidly. The general desire to avert an extra session prompted the House to swallow bodily the army bill as passed by the Senate under the Allison-Gorman compromise, even though Chairman Hull and the other leaders of the committee on military affairs poured contempt upon it, and indeed advocated its passage, on the ground that, being so bad that it could not be improved in the brief remainder of the session, the Senate ought to be made to take the entire responsibility for it.

The bill, therefore, now goes to the President, who will sign it and will thus have an army for two years to come which will probably meet all the necessities of the government in the islands taken from Spain, even though its organization will have to be amended in a more comprehensive and better drawn bill by the next Congress.

Beside this, the House passed the general deficiency appropriation bill under a suspension of the rules, the last of the big appropriation bills it has to originate, and, non-concurring in the Nicaragua canal and other Senate amendments, sent the river and harbor bill to conference, where the Nicaragua canal appropriation will be stricken out and a provision for a new survey, preliminary to the future construction of the canal, substituted.

The naval personnel conference report was also agreed to, and in spite of considerable debate the Senate passed the naval appropriation bill.

There is no question that in the three days before the expiration of this session all remaining appropriation bills, including, in all probability, the river and harbor bill, without the Nicaragua canal appropriation, will be safely passed, so that when Congress adjourns Saturday night no absolutely necessary business will be left undone.

MIXED THEM UP.

Sample Beef Stews Puzzled the Enlisted Men Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Before the army beef court of inquiry today Dr. W. C. Borden reported on the beef experiment tried on the enlisted men yesterday. He said that, in preparing the various sorts of meat yesterday, one plate of stew was of canned meat that had gone to Porto Rico and back, one was of canned beef bought in open market, a third was of fresh beef bought in the market here and boiled thoroughly, while the fourth was of fresh beef parboiled eight minutes and subsequently roasted half an hour. The latter was the way in which the packing houses said their canned roast beef was prepared. Four other plates of the same varieties of meat were served cold.

As a result of the test of the stews, four of the enlisted men picked out the Porto Rico canned beef as what they had eaten in Cuba; two selected the canned meat bought in open market; two picked out the fresh beef which had been simply boiled. Of the cold meat, two men picked out the Porto Rican canned beef, four the canned meat bought in open market and two the boiled fresh beef. None of them picked out the fresh beef boiled and roasted according to the packing house recipe.

LORD HERSCHELL'S DEATH.

Almost Without Warning, and Due to Heart Disease

WASHINGTON, March 1. Lord Herschell's death came without warning. Except for the pain incident to the fracture of his leg, which occurred February 15, he had been in excellent health and spirits, and up to almost the hour of his death there were no premonitory symptoms of the coming end.

At the time of the accident a trained nurse was procured from Baltimore, and had been with Lord Herschell almost constantly. About 5 o'clock this morning his lordship awakened and called to the nurse, who found him breathing heavily. After receiving some attentions he said he felt better, and again went to sleep.

A little after 6 o'clock he again called the nurse and said he felt ill, and complained of great pain in his chest below the heart. Dr. W. Johnson was hastily summoned, and after a hurried examination sent for Dr. Maddox, who joined him in a few minutes. The pain, however, did not yield to treatment, and at 7.05 o'clock his lordship breathed his last. At the time there were with him his private secretary, Mr. Hedworth Williamson; Mr. W. C. Cartwright, secretary of the joint high commission; Dr. Johnson, Dr. Maddox and his nurses. The physicians said they were unable to give the exact cause of death, but the symptoms, it was thought, indicated angina pectoris.

His lordship's family, who, with the exception of his son Richard, are in the south of France, have been cabled the news.

FOR A COALING STATION.

Italy Demands from China a Lease of San Mun Bay.

LONDON, March 2. A dispatch from Pekin to the Times says:

"Italy's demand upon the Chinese government for a lease of San Mun bay as a coaling station and naval base, on the same conditions as those under which Germany holds Kiao-Chau, includes a demand for a concession of three islands off the coast of Che Kiang province, with the right to construct a railway from San Mun bay to Po Yang lake, and preferential mining and railway rights within a sphere of influence covering the southern two thirds of Che Kiang province.

"An Italian cruiser is now anchored off San Mun, and it is believed that Great Britain approves the Italian demand.

"The Belgian minister, Baron de Vinck de Deux Orp, has asked the Tsung Li Yamen for a concession at Hankow, to construct a terminus for the Lu-Han railway.

"Increasing unrest prevails throughout the Shang Tung peninsula, where the Yellow river floods, it is estimated, have reduced 2,000,000 people to starvation.

"Unrest is especially great near I-Chan-Fu (Shang Tung province), where further complications might easily lead to German intervention, which would probably take the form of occupation of Ngnan-Tung-Wei, a good roadstead near I-Chan-Fu. The whole tendency of German policy in China appears directed toward an effective occupation of Germany's sphere of interest."

The Italian government intends to send a squadron in charge of an admiral to San Mun bay, in the province of Che Kiang.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE.

Cordially Welcomed Upon His Arrival in England.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 1.—Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the new United States ambassador to the court of St. James, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, on American line steamer St. Paul, from New York.

The mayor and sheriff boarded the ship and welcomed the ambassador in behalf of the corporation. Mr. Choate was met by Lieutenant J. C. Colwell, the United States naval attache, instead of by Mr. Henry White, the United States charge d'affaires, who was attending the drawing room at Buckingham Palace, London. The president of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce presented Mr. Choate with an address, tendering him the most cordial welcome.

A crowd of people numbering several thousands awaited the arrival of the United States ambassador, the Stars and Stripes were displayed on many buildings, and immediately after the arrival of the St. Paul she was boarded by a delegation of 200 of the principal citizens of Southampton, headed by the mayor and other officers in their official robes. They were introduced to the ambassador in the dining saloon by Lieutenant Carter, and there the addresses were delivered. Afterward many members of the welcoming party shook hands with the ambassador.

All Mr. Choate's references to the friendship existing between the two nations were loudly applauded, as was a graceful tribute which he paid to Queen Victoria.

AN ESTIMATE OF GARFIELD.

I have heard men who knew Garfield very well say that when he led the House on the Republican side, and had led his party into a position which excited sharp conflict, they never could be sure that he would not get wrong at the last moment, or have some private understanding with the Democrats and leave his own side in the lurch. This is attributed to moral timidity. I feel very sure that this is a great mistake. Garfield's hesitation, want of certainty in his convictions, liability to change his position suddenly, were in my opinion the result of intellectual hesitation and of a habit of going down to the root of his subject before he made up his mind. He had a great deference for other men's opinion. When after he had expressed his opinion some strong and positive man came to him with a confident utterance of a different opinion, unless Garfield had gone to the bottom of the subject himself, he was very likely to defer, to hesitate, to think himself mistaken. But when he had had time and had thought the thing out and made up his mind, nobody and no consideration of personal interest or advantage would stir him an inch.

I suppose his courage and genius as a soldier have never been questioned. He performed some very important military exploits. He gave a thorough investigation into the military conditions in Tennessee and Kentucky, and his letter to the Department of War accomplished a great deal toward putting things in a better way. He was a thorough lover of his country. He hesitated long as to the doctrine of protection, and undoubtedly made some inconsistent utterances before he took the ground which he held at last. But he studied the financial question, especially the great subject of currency and the standard of value, to the very bottom. —Hon. George F. Hoar, in Scribner's.

JAMES BRYCE ON EXPANSION.

Go softly, go warily. Before launching out into large schemes of administration or economic reform, take care to ascertain the facts as fully and accurately as possible. (Most of our blunders in India have been due to insufficient information, producing incorrect views). Let the facts be ascertained by men specially qualified by scientific observers, by experienced travelers, by practical economists. Ordinary politicians are ill-fitted for such investigations. Politicians are, indeed, not the men to send to these new countries at all; their habits of thought and action are out of place.

The less the existing arrangements are at first disturbed, the better. The old officials may be bad, but they have a sort of knowledge which the best stranger cannot at once acquire, and it is not well to "make a clean sweep" forthwith. The present native authorities, local chiefs, or princes, may be used to keep order and collect revenue till the new government sees its way to changing them or dispensing with them. In India the English found it prudent to alter the administration of the Mogul sovereigns and of the native rajas very gradually. Some wise men think our Indian government has undertaken too much under direct administration, and that it would have been better to leave far more of the country under native rule, merely supervised by British officers. To begin by subduing the semi-independent Mohammedan sultans who reign in some of the Philippines, might prove a troublesome business, as the Dutch have found their war with the Sultan of Achin, in Sumatra, a very long and costly affair. Our experience is that such potentates must in the long run be brought under control, but that they may be permitted to keep for a time their authority in a sort of loose vassalage.

A firm hand needs to be kept on white adventurers. Capital must, of course, be encouraged to flow in from civilized countries, and advantages offered to those who will develop the country, will drain and improve lands, work forests, open mines. But the European adventurer is almost certain to try to defraud or to oust the native. Quarrels follow. Europeans are maltreated, their expulsion or death must be punished, order is disturbed, the natives are alienated, and government becomes unpopular. In India, and in some parts of Africa, our imperial authorities keep a very tight hand on the speculative European who desires to exploit the native, and all sorts of facilities for playing tricks which at home come within the conception of "liberty" must in these new countries disappear before state necessity, lest worse mischief follow.—[Century.

AN APACHE KNIGHT.

"There are streaks in the Indian make up," said Paymaster General Stanton, "not to be understood by the paleface. In illustration I might tell an adventure which happened to me long ago in Arizona. I recall it as one of the closest shaves of my life. It will serve to exhibit, however, a side to the Indian character not readily to be explained.

"This was in the winter of 1871. I was paymaster for the troops just then engaged in fighting the Apaches in the far southwest. One morning I left Fort Apache on a pay trip. My outfit was made up of three wagons, an ambulance for myself, with an escort of 20 men.

"There was plenty of snow on the mountains. Still, for all that, the region was thick with hostile Apaches, and no man's life was safe a moment 40 rods from the command. I knew all this, and for that very reason kept my wagons, ambulance and escort well together and did not permit the outfit to string out or break into pieces as we climbed the mountain trail. It was strongly within the range of the probable that we were haunted by Indians, who only awaited some careless separation of our little force or some two or three to lag behind to make a swoop.

"Getting out from Fort Apache, we had to cross a range of mountains. It was my purpose to make the summit of the range the first day out. We were making slow work, however, of our push up the mountain. The trail was narrow and bad, after the fashion of mountain trails. Then, again, when we got well along up the ascent the snows became deeper—fairly up to the wagon beds, in fact. As a result we were making a snail's journey of it.

"It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and we still had a long, hard pull before us to make the summit. Trouble broke out up at the lead wagon—strained an axle or something. The train came to a halt, and I got out of my ambulance, which was in the rear, and went forward to aid in putting matters to rights. After a bit we again started.

"I walked leisurely back to my ambulance as the three wagons and the escort went on. As I came up I told the driver to hold up his mules while I lighted my pipe. I got my tobacco bag out of my ambulance and filled up, seating myself meanwhile at the foot of a pine tree.

"I took my time about it, and pending the filling and lighting of my pipe the three wagons and the escort turned a corner of the mountain and were out of sight. My ambulance and I were left alone, although the balance of the outfit wasn't ten minutes ahead.

"It struck me at the time that I might better close up with my people; that there was danger in falling behind even this slight distance.

"I had just started up to get into the ambulance and go forward to overtake the others when a slight noise below us on the trail attracted my attention. I looked back over the road, and there, not 50 yards away, were coming some 12 Apaches.

"They were afoot—for the Apache is not a horseback Indian—and charging for me on the dead run, hostile to the eyes. I could see they meant blood and realized in an instant how thoroughly they had me treed. I was unarmed, for my pistols were in the ambulance, and there I stood, unable to fight a fly, and too far from my escort for them to even be aware of what was going on, let alone return to my aid. There was no way out. I saw that in an instant, and I inwardly said 'Goodby' to my wife and babies 2,000 miles away. I had had many a graze before, but this was the first time I had been really convinced that I had arrived at the end of my trail.

"Unarmed and unable to avert my fate, I made a virtue of what I could not help and stood facing the 12 Apaches as they came running up.

"The leader, seemingly the chief, held a lance—whereof the government had compulsorily furnished him on some former day the blade—at arm's length above his head ready to hurl it through me. As he charged on full tilt he vibrated it from blade to butt as if storing it with angry energy for its flight. While I stood there watching them come on I could already in anticipation feel the pang of this lance passing through my body.

"My interest centered naturally in the leading Apache with the lance. The others trailing along behind I noticed less. As the leader came within 15 feet of me he halted. The time had come, I thought, when I was to be spitted like a chicken. Still I gazed squarely in his eyes.

"As I looked at him he seemed to hesitate. He was staring as bluntly at me as I at him. As we gazed little by little I saw the lance blade turn to one side. Suddenly, without a word or sign, whether of war, peace or submission, he reversed his lance and tendered me the butt of the weapon.

"I lost no time in taking it and gave him no chance to change his mind on a matter so important. I took his lance and shouldered it. He came forward with a hoarse 'How!' and shook hands. The others followed his amiable suit. There were a dozen 'Hows!' and handshakes. Then, shouldering the lance, I ordered the ambulance—for the driver, like myself, had stood through it all—to drive on. When my ambulance overtook the wagons and the escort 20 minutes later, I was marching at the head of 12 hostiles with the lance at a 'right shoulder.'

"No, there was no farce, no joke, about it. These Apaches were on the warpath, hostile as mad dogs, 12 of the most savage brutes in the hills.

"Why didn't they kill me when in their power? From a paleface standpoint it is not to be accounted for. If I had fled, I would have been slain. If I'd had my pistols and resisted, it would have been over with me in an instant. But for me to wait there without a move, whether to run or resist, and all motionless stare fate in the face, appeared to strike their savage appreciation as the very climax of courage, and instead of throwing his lance through me, as was his first full intent, this Apache knight, to display his approval, paused in midpurpose and presented me with his weapon. If it was anything a white man can pin a name to, it was a fashion of sublime savage politeness.

"These 12 Apaches ate with us that evening and slept all about my tent that night. In the morning I fed them again, and then we separated with much of mountain pomp and respect, they going their way, we going ours."—Exchange.

THE COLD OF ALASKA.

There have been various statements made about the temperature during the November cold wave, but the most reliable seems to be that from the Alaska Commercial Company, whose thermometer went down to 70 degrees below zero, where the mercury froze. The Dawson Sun of November 26 gives 46 degrees below as the lowest point reached there, but for several reasons Eagle is colder than Dawson. On cold mornings like this, before what little sun there is has raised the mist or frost veil that hangs over the frozen river, one can hear the breath crackle as it leaves the nostrils or mouth, just like the fine crackling of a hard coal fire, and the first few inhalations after leaving a warm cabin feel like streams of hot water pouring into the lungs. At times this sensation is so severe as to cause a coughing or catching of the breath, but it is more annoying than painful.

Cases of freezing some part of the body are very frequent, while deaths by freezing are not at all rare. On the day before Thanksgiving several of us started from Eagle City for our wood cabin. There was no wind blowing at the start, but as soon as we got around the point three miles above here—the entrance to Windy Gulch—we met a blizzard, before which several parties starting ahead of us had to turn back. We had three dogs with us and kept on against the wind. All were well clothed and protected; but wherever the face or neck was exposed there would the biting cold take effect.

We reached Cabin ravine, a mile below our destination, in good order, and under a sheltering bank we rested a few minutes before finishing the last mile. Up to that point I had worn a cotton handkerchief over my mouth and chin. Here I took it off to enable me to breathe freely for a moment, and in less time than it takes to write it the cloth was frozen stiff, and I had to start on without it. I had not gone fifty yards before I was told that my nose and chin were frozen. I found another handkerchief, took off my mittens and tried to put it on, but failed. My hands were stiff before they had been twenty seconds out of cover.

We had left the dogs at Cabin ravine, and now dropped the sled, each man making for our cabin as fast as his feet could take him, and scarcely one arriving there without a frozen nose or cheek. A little snow softly rubbed over the frozen spot mends matters without danger of any other effect than the peeling of the skin and a slight smarting under the touch. But all the weather is not like this. For the past week we have had clear, still days, the thermometer ranging between 10 degrees and 25 degrees below zero—a temperature that, when no wind is blowing, makes it a pleasure to be out of doors. It is a dry cold and not half so penetrating as zero weather would be along the Atlantic coast.—[Letter to Boston Transcript.

A LOVER OF NATURE.

Mr. Ernest Seton Thompson's book "Wild Animals I Have Known" is winning a constantly increasing popularity. It is interesting to know that, though the author has passed a large part of his life on the American continent, he is an Englishman by birth. He was born in the early sixties, and left England in 1882 with his brother to live in the plains of the Assiniboine in an endeavor to gain robust health. This fascinating out-of-door life continued for many years, during which he published "The Birds of Manitoba" and "The Mammals of Manitoba," and secured the appointment of government naturalist to that province. He then went to New York, and afterward went abroad to study in London and Paris for a few years. He has done work of importance not only as naturalist but as an artist. He has had pictures in the Paris Salon, and his bird drawings are conceded by competent critics to be among the finest done in America. Mr. Thompson now lives in New York during the winter, but every spring he goes to the far west into the woods to follow his favorite pursuit of woodcraft.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets remove the cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each Tablet. 25c.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL.

Just Landed at City Wharf.

Cargo Lackawanna Coal.

JOHN CONDON.

Fresh Mined Coal.

Franklin Coal of Lykens Valley.
Lorberry Red Ash.
Plymouth Red Ash.
Pittston White Ash.
Plymouth White Ash.
Philadelphia and Reading White Ash in stove, egg and chestnut sizes.
Jeddo, LEHIGH, broken and egg, the most satisfactory Lehigh in this market, same prices as poorer grades.

Hickory, Maple and Oak wood for open fires.
English, American and Kanawha Cannel Coals.

FOR SALE BY THE

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS CO.,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Old Company's Lehigh

COAL.

Broken Egg and Stove sizes. Also

Southern Pine Kindlings.

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER,

PERRY MILL WHARF. 341 THAMES STREET.

The Celebrated

Plymouth Coal.

T. SAMWAYS,

113 Long Wharf.

—AT—

FRASCH'S

You will find a full assortment of plain and fancy

Candies, Chocolates and BonBons,

At prices to suit every purchaser of a good and holesome article.

Our Broken Candy at 15c. a lb. two lbs. for 25c.

Our Mixed CHOCOLATES at 25c. lb. are well known.

We take special pride in putting nothing before the public that is not made of the best and purest that can be purchased.

CHAS. F. FRASCH, CONFECTIONER, 170 Thames St.

Established 1866.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Look in My Window!

The Largest Geared Bicycle in the World.

The Ariel 300 Gear.

Prices for Ariels are—Chainless, $75; Super gear, Ariel racers, $65 to $60; Roadsters, $50 to $[illegible]. Call and look over my line. I will be pleased to show you the latest improvements to date. Look at all the others then come to me. I know I can sell you a wheel. Competition has no terrors for me.

GEO. W. SMITH, - - - - 103 Thames Street,

MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOB BER.

RIDE THE BEST,

THE COLUMBIA CHAINLESS.

This is going to be a chainless year, and if you would ride the best and most reliable of all ride a Columbia. The Pope Mfg. Co. have the longest experience in the manufacture of chainless of any firm in the United States.

Columbia Chain Wheels, $50.
Vedettes (ladies') $35.
Hartfords, none better,
Vedettes (gents')

RENTING AND REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. C. & A. H. POPPLE, 134 Bellevue Avenue.

1899 Stearns Bicycles.

Chain and Chainless, fitted with the Morrow Automatic Coaster and Brake. Also the Hygienic Cushion Frame.

Edward Griffith, Sole Agent, 158 Thames St.

CATALOGUES NOW READY.

THE DISTILLED WATER

AS SUPPLIED BY

NEWPORT HYGIENIC ICE AND WATER CO,

IS FIRST TAKEN, THROUGH 120 FEET OF SOLID SLATE ROCK,

FROM AN ARTESIAN WELL, THEN FILTERED,

GENERATED INTO STEAM, CONDENSED INTO WATER, RE-BOILED AND AERATED.

SUPPLIED IN FIVE GALLON CARBOYS OR HALF GALLON BOTTLES, SUITABLY CRATED FOR SHIPMENT. WE INVITE AN INSPECTION OF OUR PLANT, ON BLISS ROAD.

MAIN OFFICE, 218 THAMES STREET.

CLOTHING.

Let me make you a warm and stylish overcoat at your own price. OTTO, 244 Thames street.

ALL OUR WINTER UNDERWEAR MARKED DOWN.

W. C. LANGLEY & SON,
174 Thames Street.

H. D. Spooner,

TAILOR,

233 1-2 Thames Street,

Speaking of Dress,

Would not a nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers, or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?

Come in and let me show you a sample line of the above goods.

J. K. McLENNAN 196 Thames St.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,

Funeral Director

—AND—

EMBALMER.

Frederick E. Langley,

ASSISTANT.

Office 16 Franklin St. Telephone
Residence 1 School St. at office and residence.

LEONARD'S

Newport Steam Laundry

And Carpet Beating Works.

J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 360 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 93 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Second-hand Square PIANOS.

Four second-hand square pianos, taken in exchange, will sell at half their value; must have room.

JOHN ROGERS,

210 THAMES STREET.

Cash Stamps.

MR. JOHN VARS WISHES TO ANNOUNCE TO HIS CUSTOMERS THAT BEGINNING WITH MONDAY NEXT HE WILL GIVE CASH STAMPS TO ALL CASH CUSTOMERS. NOT TRADING STAMPS OR MERCHANTS COUPONS, BUT RED, WHITE AND BLUE TRADING STAMPS REDEEMABLE IN MONEY.

JOHN VARS, PIANO TUNER, 120 THAMES STREET. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

PIANOS

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Sheet Music AND Musical Merchandise.

TUNING AND REPAIRING of pianos, violins and other instruments a specialty.

CRANDALL'S Music Store,

OVER 261 THAMES STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

FISCHER PIANOS.

RENOWNED FOR

TONE and DURABILITY.

THE WONDERFUL POPULARITY ENJOYED BY THE

FISCHER PIANO

FOR THE PAST FIFTY-NINE YEARS IS WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF THE PIANO WORLD. DURING THIS PERIOD OVER

107,000

PIANOS HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED BY THIS FIRM.

Grand and Upright Pianos

IN RARE WOODS AND CHASTE DESIGNS. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

J. & C. FISCHER,

33 Union Square, West, between 16th and 17th Sts., New York,

—OR—

MANN & ECCLES,

222 Mathewson St., Providence R. I.

IT WILL

Pay You

Before making your purchases to give us a call. Large assortment of ladies' and children's solid gold rings; also new designs in solid gold collarette and stick pins.

WM. O. GLAZIER,

SUCCESSOR TO

H. W. & J. C. PRAY, 96 Spring Street.

L. H. Vaughan, Graduate Optician

At Wilson's Old Stand,

88 Broadway.

We make a specialty of fine optical work. Oculists' prescriptions filled and glasses of all kinds made to order

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE

IN BOOK LAND.

EARLY in this century, there rose the natal stars of two groups of authors; one rooted in American soil, nurtured by her principles, cherished by her people; the other adding glory to England and her letters. These stars--planets, rather--burned out, almost without exception, preceded by no waning pallor, by no infirmity of splendor, but simply, on a day, ceased to shine. Both groups contained nearly a dozen men, each towering, giant-like, above all other of his fellows. When they were not, the firmament of letters seemed dark, indeed, though bright with myriad lesser stars. Clusters and constellations and nebulae scarcely differed from each other in glory.

Since the death of Browning and Tennyson, of Emerson, Longfellow and Hawthorne, it has become a commonplace remark that in letters there is lacking even one genius head and shoulders above abounding talent. Though the publishers search the horizon day and night, examine earth, sea and sky for his advent, we have felt that we had no literary man who filled the hearts of the people and at the same time satisfied the exacting men of letters.

How all is changed in a week! Rudyard Kipling, the butt of cheap merriment, the aversion of the prudish and the prim, the spendthrift of masterpieces, has been in peril of his life. The man whose censure and sneers at American habits and follies were vitriolic in comparison with anything Charles Dickens ever wrote of us has been forgiven, fully, bountifully, and the records cast behind a hero-worshipping people as far as the east is from the west—yet Dickens we never forgave.

Kipling's peril has timed every pulse to a common hearkening for bulletins. Those impatient of his too exuberant muse, of his vitality, of his bayishness, have become quiet in anxiety lest the spark should flicker out, leaving all untouched work that he alone can do, abiding and wonderful. He has taught us to expect so much from him that, though he has made reputation enough for a dozen men, we look still for the thing he is to do. And it is this certainty that there is an ungiven world-message locked behind his fevered lips that bids us hope, bids us believe, that Kipling's work is here.

England has a poet laureate, undecorated, unfitled. True, another name than Kipling's is thus entitled, like a mummer at a masque, tricked out with false jewels and mock dignity, wearing graciously a pasteboard crown and bearing a wooden sceptre. No word of the sovereign can create a laureate. The man who thrilled first to "The Song of the English" became then the poetic voice of the people, a divinely appointed oracle dowered with authority; when he wrote the "Recessional" he became a popular idol as well. His is the spirit of the hour, of the moment. "The White Man's Burden," even "The Truce of the Bear," struck unerringly the vibrant chord of that nation, whose army, whose colonies, he loves to sing, whose very footprints he loves to trace.

Yet he is not an English poet alone, though he sings of England. He is of the select company of world voices, belonging to men who tell of "things as they are." Careless of non-essentials as is Rudyard Kipling, the essentials have been lavished upon him.

There is in a pronounced degree the sense of justice; he voices the black man's burden with the white, he sings the native-born and the home-keeping citizen; his charity is wide as the sea, and his comprehension of diverse humanity apparently as variously sympathetic as the types which claim its attention. A poet, a realist, a prophet, a statesman, an advocate, a jurist—what a man!

There is in his verse, with the seer's vision, the fearless prophet's utterance, the statesman-like breadth of grasp and firmness of policy, the wise advice, prudent yet courageous, which have been rarely united in one man—a man indeed upon whom the state might lean. Destiny, not Victoria, makes Kipling laureate. No petty limitations curb the selection by that supreme arbiter of the voice that shall speak its interpretation.

Few rooms ever were the centre of more international hopes and fears than that one where Kipling fights his battle in his old dogged style. And to the health of the Poet Laureate a solemn, fervent toast is drunk.

CATHOLIC ENDORSEMENT OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Father Kelley, the popular chaplain of the Seventh Illinois, was tendered a banquet in Chicago on his return from camp. He said the three regiments having Catholic priests—the Seventh Illinois, Ninth Massachusetts and Fourth Missouri—were neglected by their church and church societies. While the Young Men's Christian Association furnished tents for reading and lounging to the regiments with other chaplains, the Catholic regiments were totally neglected in this respect.

It is a sad commentary on all our Catholic societies that this condition of affairs should have to be aired in public by a Catholic priest. With all the boasting of our numbers, our thorough organization and our wonderful work along the lines of charity and the amelioration of the suffering, we are confronted with the completeness of a more perfect system in the ranks of the Young Men's Christian Association when it came to the emergency for an active campaign in the matter of taking care of our Catholic soldiers.

The Protestant church can point with just pride to the splendid army of Protestant young men who compose the Young Men's Christian Association, which numbers 600,000 and is established all over the world. It is established in almost every town and city in the United States, and no member of this society is a stranger in a town or city where the Association has a branch. The motto of this noble society says: "The Young Men's Christian Association seeks to unite those young men who, regarding Jesus Christ as their God and Saviour, according to the Holy Scriptures, desire to be His disciples in their doctrine and their life, and to associate their efforts for the extension of His kingdom among young men." With such a worthy object and such a band of earnest workers we are not surprised at the great success of this society. It would be the rankest and blackest bigotry to suspect 600,000 young men, mostly all of whom are intelligent, of being insincere and allied for evil. We hope that the society will grow and flourish, and that in proportion as it grows and flourishes vice and irreligion will diminish.

Apart from the moral aim of this society the physical and intellectual advantages are proving most advantageous to the young men of the country. This society is turning out athletic young men who are proving themselves as gentlemen of refined prowess and strength, which has not been acquired to enter the pugilistic arena, where, after a few years of hoorraying and debauching, they retire, wrecked in body, mind, and soul. Success to the Young Men's Christian Association!—[Catholic Sun.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a fifty cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar, if it fails to cure your cold or cough. We also warrant a twenty-five cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or no pay.

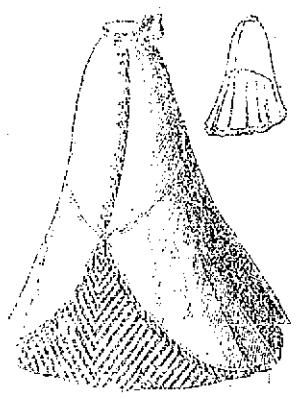
E. S. BLUMENKRANZ.

MRS. LYDIA B. VAN ZANDT.

Mrs. Lydia B. Van Zandt, whose death in her eighty-eighth year, occurred in Brooklyn recently, was the widow of Edward Van Zandt and mother of the late Hon. Charles Collins Van Zandt, formerly governor of Rhode Island and a distinguished citizen of Newport. Mrs. Van Zandt came of an honored lineage. She was a daughter of Hon. Charles Collins of this city, who was for nine years, from 1824 to 1833, lieutenant governor of Rhode Island, and granddaughter of Hon. William Bradford of Mount Hope, a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford, and who had been Speaker of the Rhode Island house of representatives, governor of the state, and United States Senator from March, 1793, to October, 1797.

TAFFETAS SKIRT.

Skirt of green glace taffetas, trimmed with shaped flounce ornamented in front with velvet ribbon simulating a panel, and edged with light and dark green striped ribbon. A band of the same ribbon runs up the front, with groups of buttons on one side. Material required, taffetas, 22



inches wide, 10 yards. Cut in 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure.

A special illustration and full directions for putting together will be found on the pattern.

To secure this pattern preserve the number (234) and enclose with ten cents, giving full name and address with house number, to the Daily News office.

SHAPED RUFFLES AND BANDS IN VOGUE.

Shaped pieces, in the form of bands and circular ruffles, will be used both on spring and summer gowns. The model shown is in evidence. It is of biscuit drap d'ete. The shaped bands are finished top and bottom with a black satin braid. Little knots of the material similarly finished are set at the points formed by the bands in front.

The waist is of the stretched seamless variety, and is slightly pointed in front. This tendency to pointed waists is noted in many new models. The waist opens in a fantastic way over a guimpe of shrimp pink taffeta finely tucked, and a

little of this same silk peeps from the opening of the waist. The sleeves are quite a close fit and are absolutely unadorned. Sleeves of wool fabrics, and all tailor-made effects, have these close sleeves, but many of the foulards, Indias and light weight silks and the cotton goods have sleeves of the smallest leg-o'-mutton shape, or have a few tucks across the top or a bit of drapery.

There are still blouse points in evidence, but the imported waists have no suspicion of this effect, though there are few absolutely fitted waists, except in tailor effects. The seamless, smooth back is most popular, with the seamless back having a few gathers at the back a close second for the belted varieties. In cashmere, cloth, etc., the semi-fitted waist or the stretched waists are more used, and these generally have the stretched seamless back.

RECESSIONAL.

God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle line—
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The Captains and the Kings depart.
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far called our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use—
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard,
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on Thy People, Lord!
Amen.

—[Rudyard Kipling.

A READER'S LAMENT.

I cannot read the old books
I read long years ago:
Eliot, Dickens, Thackeray,
Bulwer and Scott and Poe.
Marryat's yarns of sailor life,
And Hugo's tales of crime—
I cannot read the old books,
Because I haven't time.

I love the dear old stories,
My thoughts to them will stray;
But still one must keep posted on
The writers of today.
My desk is piled with latest books
I'm striving to despatch;
But ere I've finished all of them,
There'll be another batch.

Hope's new one isn't opened yet,
I've not read James's last;
And Howells is so prolific now,
And Crawford writes so fast.
"Evelyn Innes" I must skim,
O'er "Hollbeck" I must pore;
"The Day's Work" I'll enjoy, although
I've read the tales before.

And then there is "The King's Jackal,"
"The Gadfly," "Caleb West,"
"Silence," "The Forest Lovers," and
I can't name all the rest.
I'll try to keep up with the times,
But oh, I hope that I
May read my "David Copperfield"
Once more before I die.

[Carolyn Wells.

FANCIES.

He—Yes, Miss Wilder is a very sharp girl.

She—Yes—I notice she cuts you whenever you meet.—[New York Times.

He—Do you like classical music?

She—Do you want my honest opinion or are you thinking of inviting me to the opera?—[Chicago News.

Mrs. Wedwife—You told me before we were married that I wouldn't have to do any cooking.

Mr. Wedwife—Well, you haven't done any.—[Philadelphia North American.

Dillon—That new neighbor of mine must be a Jew.

Duly—Why do you think so?

Dillon—He seems to have such a savage hatred of hogs. You should see him when mine gets in his garden.—[Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Chinner—Ernestine, my darling, do you expect Constant tonight?

Ernestine—Of course, mamma. Why do you inquire?

Mrs. Chinner—If he asks you to marry him, tell him to come and speak to me.

Ernestine—And if he doesn't ask me?—

Mrs. Chinner—Tell him I am coming to speak to him.—[Brooklyn Life.

The grand dame was visibly affected.

"If I give you five cents will you get intoxicated with it?" she asked feelingly.

The unfortunate started as if stung. "No, no, no!" he protested wildly. "I'll take it home to my wife, and she will probably give a cotillion with it!"

There were tears in his voice, and a man's tears, you know, are impressive.—[Detroit Journal.

Young America Abroad. Among the crowd of fashionable folk in Rotten Row stood little Lois with her mother, eagerly watching for the coming of the royal equipage—for the rumor had gone abroad that Her Majesty would drive in Hyde Park this day.

"Mother, if the queen sees me will she speak to me?" asked little Lois.

"Oh, no, dear."

"Why, mother? Is the queen so shy?"—[Judge.

IS CHILDHOOD THE HAPPIEST TIME OF LIFE?

I wish those whose business it is to arrange the next census would insert a question: "Were you happier as a child or as a grown-up?" I distrust the vulgar and easy assumption that childhood is the happiest stage of life. It ought to be, perhaps; but on the question of fact I find the friends I ask by no means unanimous, and it seems to me that the balance of honest opinion would be worth taking. We are misled by middle-aged sentimentality; by the I remember, I remember business, and that regret for a lost innocence which survives as a last sign of grace in the most materially minded.

But innocence and happiness, though they subscribe to each other's support—earn a precarious livelihood, so to speak, by taking in each other's washing—are by no means convertible terms. Distinguished moralists have a bad habit of confusing them. The wise John Earle, for example, assures us that the child "is purely happy because he knows no evil, nor hath made means by sin to be acquainted with misery." I fancy the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children could say something to that. "His father hath writ him as his own little story, wherein he reads those days of his life that he cannot remember, and sighs to see what innocence he hath outlived." How nice of papa! And what a blessing, perhaps, that he cannot remember! And how fond we all are of innocence—in other people! "Be innocent, my child, and you will be happy." "But, father dear, I am innocent; only by the merest accident I knocked over a vase, and you clouted me upon the head for it." "It will teach you to be more careful next time." "No doubt; but the point is that, though innocent, I am not happy." "Bosh, my son; you must be. Is it not in your copy-book? Take it down, and inscribe this in your best handwriting. The child who begins by knocking over a vase may go on to upset a syllogism."—[A. T. Quiller-Couch, in the Pall Mall Magazine.

MENU FOR FRIDAY.

Talent is that which is in a man's power; genius is that in whose power man is.—[Bovee.

Breakfast.

Stewed Peaches (dried).
Fried Smelts. Baked Potatoes.
Baltimore Corn Bread.
Coffee.

Luncheon.

Creamed Shrimps on Toast.
Celery. Hot Rolls.
Tea.

Dinner.

Chicken with Chestnuts. Whipped Potatoes.
Fried Cauliflower, Tomato Sauce.
Lettuce, French Dressing.
Simple Rice Pudding.
Coffee.

Creamed Shrimps. Thoroughly mix one even tablespoonful of butter and one full tablespoon of flour. When mixed, place in saucepan, and as soon as hot add one teacupful of cream or milk and cook till it thickens. Flavor with grated rind of one lemon and juice of one lemon, pinch of mace and one-half teaspoonful of ginger extract, saltspoonful of salt and a good pinch of cayenne pepper; then add one cupful of strained tomatoes and a quart of shrimps. Cover for a few minutes, taste to see if more salt is needed, and serve hot on toast.

SOME DUTIES OF A LIBRARIAN.

He (the librarian) must know that the confident society woman who asks for "The Bajetta Woman" expects to receive Hardy's novel, "But Yet a Woman;" that the timid lady who asks for "Two Little Angel Babies" is to be given "The Heavenly Twins." He should have patience, too, for the awkward boy who engages him in a conversation like the following:

"I want a universal history."

"Yes, my boy; but would a history of Europe suit you better?"

"I think it would."

"What part of Europe would you like?"

"I want Great Britain."

"Yes! How about England?"

"I'd like a book on England."

After a pause the librarian said: "Perhaps you want something on London?"

"Yes, I do," brightening.

"Westminster abbey or the Tower?"

"The teacher told me to write a composition on Westminster abbey, so if you have a book on that it'll do."—[Youth's Companion.

PIMPLES

CURED BY

CUTICURA SOAP

Before using CUTICURA SOAP, my face and hands were just as rough as could be and my face was all covered with pimples. I was ashamed to look at, but after using CUTICURA SOAP three weeks, my face was equal to velvet.

Feb. 6, 1898. PAUL DUPRE, Chaler, La.

I suffered with blackheads and pimples for two or three years until it became chronic. I tried everything imaginable, but it did me no good. CUTICURA SOAP cured me.

Feb. 20, '98. L. V. GILLIAM, Oak P. O., Va.

I was troubled for eight years with pimples on the face. I commenced using CUTICURA SOAP. In a very short time the pimples all disappeared and my skin is now in a healthy condition. JAMES FOSTER,

Feb. 17, 1898. Dixmont, Allegheny Co., Pa.

Sold throughout the world. Price, 25c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

☞ "How to Prevent and Cure Pimples," mailed free.

PATH GRAVEL.

While you are fixing up your lawns and paths order some of Peckham Brothers' Blue-Crushed Stone-Gravel and have one of the handsomest paths in the city. It is sure to give satisfaction. Peckham Bros. Middletown, R. I. Newport Address, P. O. Box 103.

NURSING MOTHERS.

Particularly Need a Tonic Reconstructor.

The Mother's Life and Child's Health Depends on Proper Nourishment.

Vinol, Wine of Cod Liver Oil, Helps Nourish Like Nothing Else. We Guarantee Its Action.

Women who are nursing babies need Vinol. Their strength and entire energies are taxed to the utmost at this critical time.

Vinol, the modern reputed reconstructor, will enable them to obtain not only sufficient nourishment to maintain their own strength, but will enable them to get the necessary elements to insure that the milk which they give to the baby will contain all that the little one needs in order that he may thrive and grow.

We guarantee the action of Vinol and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied with the good results that are obtained by its use. Remember Vinol tastes delicious.

JAMES T. WRIGHT,
Pharmacist, Washington Square.

GROCERIES.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

Indian River Floridas, California Navel Oranges.

A DELICIOUS CANNED FRUIT, SINGAPORE SLICED AND WHOLE PINEAPPLE, SOLD AT LESS THAN COST TO IMPORT.

TRY ME ON TEAS AND COFFEES.
MY H. & M. ROASTED COFFEE AT 32c. IS A FINE DRINKING COFFEE.
BEST ROASTED MARACAIBO COFFEE, 22c. PER LB., 5 LBS. FOR $1.

AN EXCELLENT DESSERT MADE FROM BROMANGELON.

C. SHERMAN & CO.
213 & 215 THAMES ST. Telephone 351-2.

Before you Buy Turkeys

come and examine the

POULTRY

—AT—

Phil. Stevens's

RAISINS,

Citron, Nuts, etc.

48 & 50 Thames St.

Don't forget to ask for stamps

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Insurance

Of every description written at

REDUCED RATES,

In strongest companies.

A. S. SHERMAN,
Merchants Bank.

FOR SALE.

Desirable Building Lots

On Spring, Carey and Hammond streets and Narragansett avenue.

DeBlois & Eldridge,
Agents for Carey Estate

New Cottage House.

Inside closet, 8 rooms, fitted for gas. 5,000 sq. ft. of land. $2,000; goes quick.

G. A. Moore, Vernon Avenue

J. M. K. SOUTHWICK, Housefurnishing Goods.

Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers, Wooden Ware, Brooms and Brushes.

All kinds of Fishing and Sporting Tackle, Netting of every description for Fishing, Fruit, Poultry or Lawn Tennis, Cordage, Twine, Duck, Running, Yacht and Boat Galvanized and Brass Hardware, Blocks, Oars, Lanterns, Composition Tennis Netting put up at shortest notice.

FLAGS MADE TO ORDER.

Agent for Plymouth Cordage Co., Hazard Powder Co.

U. S. Charts and Other Publications.

185 Thames Street.

If you intend to PAINT This spring, try

H. W. John's Liquid Paint.

THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL PAINT FOR ALL PURPOSES.

FOR SALE BY

A. HAMMETT,
Lumber and Hardware,
321 THAMES STREET.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE

Estate 40 Walnut Street.

House in excellent condition, heated with hot air and hot water, all modern improvements, a nice stable and handsome grounds. Would make a fine summer residence or permanent home. For terms apply to

DAVIS & WARD,
SOLE AGENTS.
169 Thames Street.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 48.

FOR RENT

For $1,600,
FOR THE SUMMER

Gould Island,

Situated in Narragansett bay, 3 miles from Newport, including the use of a naphtha launch and sailboat, also cows and horses and privilege of a garden.

Apply to C. T. KNOWLES, Bay View House, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

Send for printed list of furnished cottages for 1899.

Rent Free!

Why pay rent when you can buy a two tenement house in Newport, one half of which is rented for $200 per year, which pays the interest on the cost and taxes. Also have for sale two first-class two tenement houses situated next to corner of Broadway and two of the best streets this side of Bliss Road, which by buying and renting half will make a nominal rent. Will be sold on very reasonable terms. One will require $1,400 cash, one only $1,500 cash. Saving rent saves money and makes you a property owner.

DANIEL WATSON. 239 THAMES STREET.

THE ONE HUNDRED

Was closed promptly Dec. 27, 1898. Jan. 1, 1899, we propose to start a

NEW ONE HUNDRED.

Make early application while in good health for a policy in the

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Agent.

To Rent,

UNFURNISHED,

DESIRABLE COTTAGE on Catherine street, in very good order.

APPLY TO

JOHN WHIPPLE.

GROCERIES.

50c.

A 50c. purchase at Eddy's Cash Grocery and Market may secure you a Columbia Chainless Bicycle FREE.

Only one ticket required this time if you are the holder of the lucky number.

Every ticket will be numbered, with a duplicate number deposited in a box to be drawn from on April 1, 1899. The lucky number will take Columbia Chainless Bicycle No. 2, free of charge.

RECEIVED TODAY, A LARGE LOT OF ALL KINDS OF

Poultry, Ducks, Chickens, Fowl and Turkeys at Low Prices.

James A. Eddy,

Cash Grocery and Market,
250 THAMES STREET.
TELEPHONE NO. 110.

Webb's Cream Sugar Corn,

Young, tender, sweet and fully equal to the finest sweet corn freshly cut from the garden in its season.

Honey Dew Sugar Peas.

All we can say is: They are simply "perfection in canned peas," and far superior to much of the fresh stock sold in the markets in their season. Try them.

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,

Smith Building, Broadway.
O. F. WILCOX, PROP'R.

D. E. Young's BARGAINS!

We are unable to continue the enormous sale of Cheap Pure Coffee for the present, owing to the manufacturers being unable to supply our orders. However, we shall for weeks continue to meet our customers with other bargains.

For TEN DAYS we shall sell our 1,000 cans NEW CANNED GOODS, consisting of

PEAS, CORN, BEANS and TOMATOES, 3 TINS for 25c., CASH.

Following this we shall offer many other bargains.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO REMIND OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR MEAT DEPARTMENT IS NOT EQUALED IN THE CITY FOR PRICES AND QUALITY.

D. E. Young
130 THAMES STREET.

Bennett, Simpson & Co's PURE SPICES.

They are not only pure, but ground from high-grade, whole Spices. If you are not using them please compare them with the brand you are using and see how much better Bennett, Simpson & Co.'s are.

Peckham & Manchester,

BROADWAY.

T. P. CROWLEY,

Marine Railways.
Shipwright and Spar Maker,
Pile Driving and Dock Building.
NAPHTHA LAUNCHES.
Yards—370 Thames St., 132 Long Wharf, NEWPORT, R. I.

The Allen,

139 THAMES STREET.
D. B. & J. T. ALLEN.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.
T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 207 Thames Street.
News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00.

TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office, down stairs, 17-2.
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 17-3.
Publisher's Residence, 21 High Street, 322-4.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $1 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpariel type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office.

Newport Daily News

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1899.

DISPOSAL OF CITY GARBAGE.

The proper disposal of garbage is in more senses than one a burning question of the times. Great changes have been made within a few years in the interest of better things in this direction, and still greater are likely to follow. It will be kept in mind that a few years ago our former townsman, the late Colonel George E. Waring, in the course of an examination made abroad, showed that combustible refuse had sufficient value to pay for sorting over; that almost everything was marketable, and that, if means could be devised by which the separation could be made, it would not only be financially successful in a large degree, but would avoid the complaint of unsanitary disposal.

The record of his experiences goes on to say that in 1896 Colonel Waring caused to be constructed in New York city a furnace, which was fed by an endless belt of canvas, on to which was thrown a large proportion of combustible matter. During the passage of this belt the refuse was roughly picked over, and about twenty-five or thirty per cent of it found to be marketable. The following year he caused to be built a larger plant of the same character, with a longer belt, or endless traveling apron, and a larger furnace. This is fully described in his annual report of the operations of the street cleaning bureau of New York in 1897.

In 1893 a committee of the city council of Boston made an exhaustive investigation of the methods of disposal of garbage, waste and ashes and published a report upon the same, giving a history of all the methods in use at that date. A contractor appeared before this committee and submitted bids for the disposal, by cremation, of the organic waste or garbage of the city, and, in addition thereto, submitted plans for a cremating furnace, which should deal altogether with the combustible waste, and thereby avoid the necessity of transporting it to sea and the nuisance which naturally attended its bolging on adjacent shores.

According to the showing of a writer in the Boston Herald these experiments have resulted in a system that, according to Colonel Waring's faith, proves that the garbage of a big city can be disposed of at a profit and without the usual nuisances and great cost hitherto attending this business. By the judicious selection and sale of articles which have a commercial value and cremating all that remains it has demonstrated the possibility of "the removal of combustible refuse and inorganic matter taken from its households, stores and factories, a method which embraces the two cardinal virtues of municipal business: Economy and sanitation. For by this utilitarian process of removing waste the city of Boston is saved between $25,000 and $30,000 per annum, and the health of the community thoroughly protected."

If all that is claimed for this system be true its discovery and adoption is one of the most valuable of the nineteenth century. And there is little reason to doubt the success of the plan outlined as above.

RECOGNIZING THE INSURGENTS.

Some persons are criticising the United States for the refusal of General Otis, with the approval of the President, to recognize the Tagal insurgents as an organized body. This is said to be in curious contrast with the traditional policy of our government, of treating the Indian tribes as organic nations and making treaties with them as with civilized powers.

It may grow in part out of the complete failure of that policy, which had to be abandoned after a century's experience. The Tagals have no organic being, like the Indian tribes. They lost their tribal character centuries ago, and are now a mere aggregation gathered, like any mob, for riot and plunder. The sentimental conception of them as a people is ludicrous. There can be no more responsible negotiation with them than there was with Coxey's army. Nothing is left for us to do but to disperse them as mercifully as possible, and then try to organize society out of the separate units, and the much larger number of units of those that have not taken part in the insurrection and never would recognize the government of the Tagals, even if we did.

The same is true of the whole Aguinaldo aggregation, as it was with the Cuban patriots who claimed to stand for the Cuban republic, which never existed at all. What is needed in all these cases is a master force that can bind the fragments and make a nation with a responsible government.

CHURCH EXPANSION.

The Church Missionary Society's full report for 1897 indicates large increase during the past year in many of the important items. The number of native baptized Christian adherents is 203,701; of catechumens, 29,009; of communicants, 62,785; of baptisms, 8,020 adults and 8,399 children during the year. The 2,171 schools and seminaries were attended by 92,804 pupils and seminarists. During the fifty years of the present reign the society sent out a yearly average of 18 missionaries—900 in all—but an average of 23 for the last ten years of those fifty. During the past ten years 666 missionaries were sent out, an average of 66. On the first day of June last it had in service 376 ordained missionaries, 110 laymen, and 244 women. The advance in the aggregate number during the past ten years has exceeded by 114 that of the first eighty-eight years of the society's history.

The Haverhill Gazette says: "Representative Johnson of Indiana is temporarily before the people by reason of his violent attack upon President McKinley upon the floor of the House of Representatives. Mr. Johnson's assumption that the people of the country will damn the President for his Home Market Club speech is a delusion such as might disturb any resident of Bedlam. Never before in his life did Mr. McKinley stand so close to the people as he does today. Such vulgar tirades as was that of Johnson do the chief executive more good than harm."

All the stories in regard to conflicts between American and German representatives at the Philippines and elsewhere may be put down as pure inventions. The Germans do not want to fight America any more than the Americans want to fight Germany, and nothing could be more disastrous to either nation than a war between the two at this time. The frequent rumors put in circulation from day to day of a disturbing nature are said to be largely stock jobbing operations, designed for effect on Wall street and the world's markets generally.

The interchange of courteous greetings between a deputation of Spanish merchants in Havana and General Gomez is another encouraging symptom of progress toward concord in the Cuban capital. It was a demonstration surprising even to Gomez, who had not looked for such early evidences of returning common sense to the Spanish residents, embittered by the expulsion of Spanish authority. If this thing keeps on the Cuban troubles may soon come to a settlement.

It appears to be pretty well established that the Quay trial was postponed because of discoveries connected with the jury panel. That Mr. Quay is anxious to have a finger in the jury pie and a voice in the jury room was shown in the fact that a bill was introduced into the legislature, under the guise of amending the jury laws of the state, which was clearly in the interests of the discredited Senator. That bill failed, as it should have done, and it is not revealed what methods were adopted in its place, if any.

Ex-President E. Benjamin Andrews is still in an unhappy frame of mind. He represents himself as occupying but a large cleriship to the committee of education, while nominally appearing as the superintendent of the Chicago schools. In a letter which he has recently written he openly charges incompetency and fraud upon members of the school board, as things are now going. The indications are that when Dr. Andrews gets a good opportunity to leave his present position he will do so with gladness.

Ambassador Choate is the hero of the hour in Old England. His fame had so far preceded his arrival that the whole country is enthusiastic in extending a welcome to the American representative. The English people are doubtless all the more inclined in this direction, because of the friendly relations existing between the two countries, largely growing out of foreign political complications.

As was expected, the grand jury found a bill of indictment against Molineux, who stands charged with sending poison through the mails, and the murder of two persons thereby. The case promises to be one of great interest and to fully equal that of Dr. Graves and Mrs. Barnaby, which it somewhat resembles.

The new census bill adopted by Congress is said to be exceedingly objectionable from every standpoint, except that of the spoilsmen. We have had one political census, which gave great dissatisfaction to the whole country, and are now threatened with another.

One of our exchanges, in commenting on the fact that the postponement of the Quay trial for a month was for a longer period than was necessary, is of the opinion that had he been simply knocked into the middle of next week all the ends of justice would have been satisfied.

Chairman Burton said it would be better for the whole river and harbor bill to fail than for the Nicaraguan canal rider to pass. He might have gone farther and said that it would have been better for the river and harbor bill to fail without the rider.

The restoration of wages in the manufacturing institutions of Fall River, New Bedford, and probably throughout New England, is another evidence of returning prosperity. It is also a testimonial to the fact that labor is receiving a just and proper reward.

Admiral Dewey refused to be considered a candidate for the Presidency. But it is the privilege and the habit of wise men to change their minds when occasion requires.

The new constitution for Rhode Island has been amended by the change of one figure and is to be resubmitted to the voters of the state for their approval.

THE SANITATION OF HAVANA.

The appearance of typhoid fever in General Lee's camp at Havana is in itself an indictment of somebody. Who that somebody is nobody who has followed the story of the war in Cuba and of the subsequent proceedings needs to be told. Two months ago the Spaniards left the island and left upon us the whole responsibility for its future sanitary condition. What its past sanitary condition has been we know. It has been a nursery and breeding ground of pestilence, which has been sent out year after year to work its ravages elsewhere.

Our government took the first step toward improvement when it sent down a skilled and practical sanitarian to report what needed to be done in order to put the Cuban capital in a safe sanitary state. Waring lost his own life in investigating the hygienic conditions of Havana. His report has been before the government and the country for months. What has been done toward acting upon it? Absolutely nothing. An American politician, working American political methods, managed to get from the local authorities of Havana a concession for setting the place in order. But the circumstances in which the concession was procured made it very uncertain whether the physical scandals of Havana would be dispelled by the method adopted, and very certain that moral scandals of as great gravity would be added to them. The last official act of General Castellanos was to quash the scheme that would have subjected him to grave suspicions if it had secured his assent.

If the sanitary conditions of Havana are not improved, nothing is more certain than that the unacclimated Americans stationed there will presently be perishing by scores and hundreds. Yet nothing has been done to protect them. There is every reason to believe that nothing has been done because the politicians whose assent was necessary to doing anything have not been satisfied where they, or their henchmen and dependents, would "come in." Yet day by day the sickly season is coming nearer. Day by day the danger of the cloacas and cesspools of Havana is becoming more imminent. Already it appears that in a camp of our own formation and conducted from the beginning under our own auspices, there has appeared the typhoid fever, which is recognized by all experts to be a preventable filth disease. Instead of cleaning the cloacas of Havana, we are adding to them.

Any American soldier who dies in Havana of a preventable filth disease will die a sacrifice to official incompetency and negligence. It is proper to fix beforehand the responsibility for a massacre which now seems to be imminent. Algerism has not yet had its perfect work. Our humane and benevolent President, who has thus far sustained in office the personification of small politics in the management of the army, cannot avoid his own ultimate responsibility for what is already happening and for the worse things that our administration of affairs is inviting to happen in Havana.—[New York Times.

THE QUEER WEATHER.

The unusual warmth experienced over England Thursday was completely eclipsed by the summer weather of yesterday. Thursday night was, to begin with, by far the mildest on record for the month of February. At Loughborough, in Leicestershire, the thermometer did not go below 54 degrees, the latter reading being 5 degrees in excess of any minimum temperature registered in February since at least the year 1841. At 8 a. m. yesterday, readings as high as 55 degrees were recorded in many parts of England, while in London the thermometer stood at 50 degrees, or 18 degrees above the average for the month of February. Later on the shade temperature in the metropolis reached a maximum of 66 degrees, this being no fewer than 20 degrees above the average for the time of year, and 4 degrees in excess of any February reading observed since reliable records commenced, nearly sixty years ago.

During the intervening period there have been only six years in which the thermometer in February has risen above 60 degrees, the highest reading of all, 62 degrees, being recorded three times in 1846, 1876, and 1891. The maximum temperature in London yesterday was only 3 degrees below the average for the months of June and August, and 6 degrees below the average for July, scarcely a summer passing without many cooler days, and some seasons with very few warmer ones. The phenomenal warmth admits of no very satisfactory explanation. The prevailing winds have lately been southerly, and the temperatures in the regions from which they have sprung have been unusually high. Thursday the thermometer in Paris rose to 64 degrees, while at Biarritz it reached 73 degrees, still higher temperatures being observed further south. The great heat over southern Europe is, however, not easily accounted for, and it is quite evident that if we are to obtain anything like a complete solution of such changes as these, it will be necessary to materially enlarge our present area of observation.

The abnormal mildness we are now experiencing is probably due to atmospherical movements of a very unusual character over Africa and the southern parts of the Atlantic, from which regions no meteorological reports are received until long after date. It is interesting to note that a week ago the thermometer over England sank to the lowest point yet recorded this winter, and that early Saturday last the minimum reading in London was as low as 24 degrees, or no fewer than 32 degrees lower than that recorded Thursday night. It is also curious to observe that on the other side of the Atlantic the weather just now is as phenomenally cold as on this side it is warm, the thermometer in New York falling Thursday to a minimum of 2 degrees below zero. From the reports of last night it seemed scarcely likely that in London the weather today would prove quite so mild as that of yesterday. For the present, however, the thermometer will probably keep well above its average height.—[London News.

PORTO RICO'S WINTER CLIMATE.

On reviewing the impressions of a tour nearly all around this island by railroad and carriage and across the island over the great military road, the first and perhaps the last are of the delightfulness of the climate and the beauty of the scenery. The extraordinarily equable temperature is due to the prevalence of the trade-winds; for Porto Rico lies far out in the ocean, east of Haiti, and 1,060 miles east of Havana. In our midwinter the thermometer stands every day at about 80 degrees in the shade and goes down to about 70 degrees at night, or in the hills to 60 degrees. In the summer a temperature of 90 degrees is reached, but never more than 92 degrees. There is thus no winter. All the year around the army officers attend receptions in their white linen suits, and only the thinnest under-garments can be worn. The constant wind blows directly across the island. In winter the moisture carried from the sea condenses into an occasional little shower, more frequent in the hills, and all day cumulus clouds are scattered about the horizon or afford a few minutes' shade from the bright sun. The air is absolutely clear, with no smoke, haze or dust. The heavier summer showers and the moisture of the air in winter (about 75 per cent of saturation) with occasional spits of rain keeps the streams full and the ground moist even in what the people would call a dry season. The winters are most delightful, and the island ought to become, like Bermuda, a favorite winter resort for invalids.—[William Hayes Ward, in Review of Reviews.

AN UNGALLANT ACT.

Brown University, with a deplorable lack of gallantry, has invited the President of Vassar College to leave that seat of learning and become the successor of Dr. Benjamin Andrews at Providence. Colleges seem to have no more manners than churches. When a church needs a new minister it looks around to see what other fold seems to be doing well, and when it finds one where the sheep seem fat and comfortable it does its best to get their shepherd away. So, when a college needs a president, if it finds a likely man at the head of a smaller college, it seldom has compunctions about bidding for him.

This is well enough in most cases, but ordinary respect for the privileges of the gentler sex ought surely to have estopped the Brown trustees from an attempt to take Vassar's man away from her. It seems hardly a moral proceeding. Dr. Taylor has not accepted Brown's invitation yet; but he is a Baptist, and Brown is enough of a Baptist university to require Baptist preferences in its president, and as the supply of likely Baptist college presidents is hardly up to the demand, Dr. Taylor may feel constrained to go to Providence.

If he does, Vassar can get back at the Baptists by calling Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell, whom all the leaderless Baptist colleges want and can't get. Dr. Wheeler is a good sportsman and a handsome man, and Vassar would like him.—[E. S. Martin, in Life.

THE CUPOLA OF SACRE COEUR IN PARIS.

It is announced that the cupola of the great church of Sacre Coeur, at Montmartre, Paris, will be completed by the year 1900. Two-thirds of the work is now finished and the summit of the cupola will be reached some time this year. The dome will be surmounted by a stone cross. Five or six months will be spent on the interior decoration of the church after the scaffolding has been removed. The church is very dark at present, but will be properly lighted as soon as the glass is put in the dome. The campanile, the sacristy, and the presbytery will still require about three years' work. The work was commenced in June, 1875, and has cost about $5,000,000 to date; its completion will require another $1,000,000.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by competent person as waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; good references. Box 24, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation as laundress, or to do Launry work and chamber work. Address Box 40, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation to do general housework in small family, or cooking in boarding house; reference. Apply 56 Levin street.

WANTED—Situation by young girl to do housework in small family, or second work. Apply at 11 Dixon street.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—General servant; good waitress. Apply at Ross cottage, Redwood street.

WANTED—Girl to help in general housework. Apply before 7 P. M., at 16 Bay View avenue.

WANTED—First-class plain cook. Apply at 86 Rhode Island avenue.

WANTED—Excellent cook; must have reliable city references. Address Box 34, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Girl or woman to do general housework; one who can go some nights preferred. Please state wages wanted. Must be reasonable. Address Box 35, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Experienced grocery clerk for store work. An all-year-round position for the right man. Must have experience and good recommendations; none others need apply. Box 20, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Competent white cook with references. Wages $20 to $25. Box 11, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Boy who has use of horse to carry papers in Middletown. Apply at the Daily News counting room.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Monday, a pair of gold-bowed specs. Finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning to 40 Farewell street.

FOUND—On the west side of Conanicut island skiff boat, about 12½ feet long, containing pair of oars with rowlocks. Owner can have the same by paying charges and calling on E. N. Hammond, Jamestown, R. I.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

WANTED—By married lady, board and room in private family; no children. State terms. Address A. B. 57, Daily News Office.

WANTED—By young lady, room and board in private family; centrally located. Address, stating terms, Box 62, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Small tenements; one at $8 a month and the water rate, and one at $7 a month and the water rate. Apply at Achilles Stevens's Trunk Store, 50 Spring street.

WANTED—Large room, or two rooms, with board for young couple. Private family preferred. State prices. Address Box 25, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Lower tenement 16 Calvert street; city water; rent $10 to right party. H. F. Rooney, 251 Thames street.

TO LET—Two-story house with all modern conveniences. Apply to Abram Almy, Newport Coal Co., 178 Thames street.

FOR SALE.

For Sale, Cheap,

Two land wagons, one-horse butcher wagons, top milk wagons, order wagons.

Wheelwrighting and Blacksmithing in all its branches.

CLARK & CO., Sheffield Avenue, Near N. Y. & N. H. Depot.

FOR SALE—The building lot on Gibbs avenue, near Broadway, and Bliss road. Apply to Wm. S. Brownell, Daily News Office.

FOR SALE—Ten R-I-P-A-N'S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

WANTED.—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N'S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripan's Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

Cottage for Sale.

In full view of the OCEAN.
Suitable for either winter or summer residence.
House unusually well built.
Will sell at a very low price, although IT IS A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY.
APPLY TO
R. C. DERBY,
139 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 8 A. M.—For New England—Rain or snow; mostly rain tonight and probably Friday; fresh to brisk easterly winds.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, March 2, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Threatening weather tonight and Friday, with occasional rain or snow; warmer tonight; easterly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A storm appears to be forming in the upper Ohio valley as the barometer has fallen decidedly in that region in the past twelve hours. At 8 a. m. the conditions are threatening in the Middle states and New England, with winds blowing from the storm quarter. Snow is falling in New York state and cloudiness prevails all through the interior of the country. The low-pressure area covers the Ohio valley. Another depression is moving eastward from the upper valleys.

An area of high pressure has formed in the Northwest, and the pressure is high on the Pacific coast and in the Northeast. A small area of zero weather covers the Lake Superior region, the temperature being 22 below, at White River, Ont.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

March 2.	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	31	41	43
Barometer.	30.00	30.00	29.97
Wind,	NE	NE	E
Weather.	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy

Maximum temperature for 24 hours, 49.
Minimum temperature for 24 hours, 32.

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2.

Sun rises	6 h 19 m
Sun sets	17 h 36 m
Moon rises	23 h 18 m
Length of day	11 h 17 m
Day's increase	2 h 13 m
High water	10 h 41 m; 23 h 10 m

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

Sun rises	6 h 17 m
Sun sets	17 h 37 m
Moon rises	— h — m
Length of day	11 h 20 m
Day's increase	2 h 16 m
High water	11 h36 m; — h — m

SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

Sun rises	6 h 15 m
Sun sets	17 h 38 m
Moon rises	0 h 25 m
Length of day	11 h 23 m
Day's increase	2 h 19 m
High water	0 h 07 m; 12 h 41 m

SUNDAY, MARCH 5.

Sun rises	6 h 13 m
Sun sets	17 h 39 m
Moon rises	1 h 20 m
Length of day	11 h 26m
Day's increase	2 h 22 m
High water	1 h 11 m; 13 h 56 m

Moon's Phases.

Last Quarter, March 4, 23 h 07 m, E.
New Moon, March 11, 14 h 53 m, W.
First Quarter, March 18, 22 h 24 m, W.
Full Moon, March 27, 1 h 18 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted—Cook; 4th page.
J. A. Eddy—Sale; 3d page.
For Sale—Wagons; 4th page.
Geo. H. Carr—Books; 8th page.
Neil McLennan—Hats; 5th page.
G. W. Smith—Bicycles; 2d page.
D. Shanahan—Hay, etc.; 5th page.
Wanted—General Servant; 4th page.
Wanted—Room and Board; 4th page.
G. Hamilton—Clearance Sale; 1st page.
Wanted—Girl for Housework; 4th page.
H. Bull, Jr.—Cottage for Sale; 4th page.
Wanted—Situation as Waitress; 4th page.
J. P. Richardson & Co.—Cigars; 1st page.
F. P. Garrettson & Co.—Prunolia; 8th page.
Wanted—Girl to Help in Housework; 4th page.
Fall River—Auction Sale of Horses, etc.; 8th p.

Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Lot, 40x40 ft.

near Cranston avenue. Any one purchasing now will get a bargain.

HERBERT L. DYER,
1 Travers Block.

GAS and ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

STEAM and HOT WATER HEATING.

PHILIP F. CONROY
Telephone 272.
181 Thames Street.

Agency of the U. S. Branch of
THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO. of ENGLAND.

January 1, 1899.
Assets, - - - $9,703,581.60
Surplus, - - - 4,845,916.09

For Sale.

Cottage house, 8 rooms, lot 35x80, 10 Lee avenue. $1,600.

Two-tenement property of Newport Hospital on Friendship street, opposite Hope street. Lot contains 4,937 square feet; improvements, including furnace, $4,500.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Insurance and Real Estate,
197 THAMES STREET.

PUBLIC HEARINGS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21, 1899.

PUBLIC HEARING.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives will hear all persons interested in the bill entitled

"An act to repeal Sections 2 and 3 of Chapter 344 of the Public Laws, passed at the January Session 1896," relating to the "Tuberculin test of Cattle,"

at the State House, in Providence, on MONDAY, March 6th, 1899, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. W. BLODGETT, Chairman.
ARTHUR A. BRIGGS, Clerk.
56 Westbosset street.

For Sale.

A building lot on Everett street, near Kay street, 18 feet front, and 103 feet deep, sixty cents per square foot. Also, lot on Everett street, near Kay, 50 feet front, and about 100 feet deep, sixty cents square foot. Apply to C. H. Malcom, 58 Kay street.

EDWIN T. BANNING,
ARCHITECT,
209 Thames Street.
ROOM 26.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
121 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, and Narragansett Ave., Jamestown.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.

Printed lists of furnished cottages available for rent ($300 to $8,000) in both Newport and Jamestown, are now ready, and may be had by applying to Mr. Taylor.

Telephone No. 320.
Office Hours—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DIED.

KING—In this city, 28th ult., Captain Nathan King, aged 66 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 6 Barney street, Friday, 3d inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.
MCCUE—In Providence, 1st inst., Michael McCue, in his 55th year.
MANCHESTER—In Bristol, 28th ult., William Manchester, in his 91st year.
THORNLEY—In Pawtucket, 1st inst., Peter Thornley, in his 91st year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 101 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

Do not put off the duty that ought to be done today. If your blood is out of order take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once.

FOR SALE.

I am authorized to sell the Ruth Sherman estate at 95 Spring street. This is a large, roomy house, is particularly adapted for a boarding or lodging house and is in good order. Full particulars at my office.

SIMEON HAZARD, Sole Agent,
94 BROADWAY.

SEED OATS.

Vermont,
New York State
and Western.

ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM FOUL SEED.

H. L. MARSH & Co.,
H. L. Marsh. Howard R. Peckham.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' CALF BUTTON OR LACE BOOTS reduced to $4.50 a pair.

Ladies' Colt-Skin Button Boots, reduced to $3.50 a pair.

Ladies' Box Calf Lace Boots, reduced to $2.50 a pair.

—AT—
The T. Mumford Seabury Co's,
214 THAMES STREET.
Telephone No. 214-4.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Proposals for Electric Wiring at the New State House.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the electric wiring of the new State House will be received at the office of the Board of State House Commissioners, 508 Industrial Trust Co. Building, Providence, up to 12 M., Friday, March 3, 1899.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Lewis & Claflin, Francis Building, 116 Westminster street, Providence.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

BOARD OF STATE HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.
E. K. OLEZEN, Secretary.

Department of Streets and Highways.

NEWPORT, R. I., FEBRUARY 25, 1899.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Street Commissioner's Office, Long Wharf, until 5 o'clock P. M. March 10th, 1899 for furnishing materials and building

Steel superstructure,
Stone abutments and side walls, and Filling of Approaches

for bridge at intersection of Van Zandt Avenue and right of way of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

The above to be in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at this office, and stone work to be restricted to Newport contractors and mechanics. All bids to be accompanied by a certified check for three hundred dollars, payable to the City Treasurer of the City of Newport, to be considered as liquidated damages upon failure of accepted bidder to execute contract (the checks of competitors whose proposals are rejected to be returned without delay).

The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all proposals.

By direction of Committee on Streets and Highways.

WM. HAMILTON,
Street Commissioner.

It will interest the farmers to know that $54.50 cash will buy a

Bobbins Potato Planter

Of '99 pattern of us, and we will have them in in a few days. The late storm has delayed freights or they would have been here now.

You want to see the new ASPINWALL which drops the fertilizer under the potato. We have it.

175 tons Fertilizer, 3,000 bushels Potatoes, 1 carload Grass Seed to arrive about March 1st.

The Geo. A. Weaver Co.,
19, 21 & 23 Broadway.

New Seed and Hardware Store.

Mr. H. L. DeBlois, formerly of Gohm & DeBlois, having opened a Seed and Hardware store at 80 Broadway, Smith's Block, will be pleased to see all of his old friends and customers and as many news ones who wish first-class Seeds, Hardware and Garden Tools.

H. L. DeBLOIS, 80 Broadway.

FOR SALE.
An Excellent Cottage Site,
Comprising about 4,000 square feet of land, in a desirable neighborhood, near Broadway. Address Box 27, Daily News Office.

It is the alum in baking powder that gives biscuit that peculiar bitter taste.

Cleveland's baking powder does not contain alum, and makes biscuit sweet and wholesome.

712

ASHORE IN A THICK FOG.

Steamer Labrador on a Rock Off the Hebrides.

TOBERMORY, Scotland, March 2.—Investigation into the wreck of British steamer Labrador, from St. John, N. B., February 18, via Halifax, February 20, for Liverpool, shows that she ran ashore about four miles from Skerryvore Wednesday morning. Captain Erskine, her commander, has sent the following despatch to the agents of the steamer at Liverpool:

"Labrador ran on Mackenzie rock, in a thick fog, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, four miles from Skerryvore. The ship was caught amidships, the seas breaking over her. The holds were full of water and the passengers and crew escaped in the boats. One boatload was landed at Skerryvore lighthouse. German steamer Viking picked up the remainder. No steamer is obtainable to return for the passengers. If the ship is not broken up, will endeavor to save the mails when a steamer is obtained."

The Labrador had a good passage until Sunday, when she entered a fog bank and lost her bearings. Skerryvore light was mistaken for Inistrahull light, on the north of Ireland. Most of the passengers were still in bed when the steamer struck, and there was much excitement; but they were calmed by the assurances of the captain, the boats were lowered without a hitch, and all on board left the steamer in safety. The passengers and crew lost everything they possessed. Captain Erskine endeavored to save the mails, but was obliged to abandon them owing to the vessel threatening to break up.

The women and children were put in the first boat, in charge of the fourth officer; the other passengers were placed in the second boat under the command of the second officer. The crew of the Labrador then took the other boats, and as they left the steamer wheat was pouring into the sea from her hold. After three and a half hours had expired the boats met steamer Viking, from Norway, which took them on board, though the operation was dangerous owing to the heavy swell, the seas breaking over the Viking's funnel. When the Labrador was last seen she was settling down by the stern.

The passengers are full of praise for the officers and crew of the Labrador and for the conduct of the Viking.

The owners of the Labrador have caused a tug and divers to be despatched to the scene of the wreck in order to salvage the cargo of the steamer.

ANNUAL SAVING OF $50,000.

Groton Extension of the New Haven Railroad Nearly Ready.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company today announced that the company has notified the Central Vermont Railroad Company that April 1 the New Haven company will cease the use of the Central Vermont tracks on the west side of the Thames river, the use of the union station at Norwich and the use of the wharf property in New London. This is the result of the coming early completion of the Groton extension of the New Haven road. It is also announced that a New York & Norwich, and a New York & Worcester, Mass., express train service will probably grow out of the new plans. The new scheme will mean a saving to the New Haven road of about $50,000 annually.

High Prices for Hereford Cattle.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 2.—A high mark in recent cattle sales was made here yesterday at the auction sale of Herefords from the herd of T. F. B. Sotham of Chillicothe, Mo., when the Hereford bull "Sir Bredwell" was sold to Colonel C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, Texas, for $5,000. With one exception this is the highest price ever paid in America for a Hereford.

"Eye Opener," another bull, was sold to W. H. Young of Utica, N. Y., for $1,100. Mr. Young also paid $705 for Seraphine, a cow.

Forty-six Herefords sold for an average of $510.

Juror Milliken Convicted of Receiving Bribes.

BOSTON, March 2.—Charles Milliken, the Coelsea barber, was found guilty of receiving bribes in the Scollans teaming fraud case by the jury in the superior court here this morning. He will come up for sentence this afternoon.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY WORK.

The meeting of the District Association of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held with the Newport auxiliaries at the Thames Street Church today. There were about thirty delegates present when the morning session was opened by devotional exercises and prayer by Rev. P. M. Vinton. An address of welcome was made by Mrs. Vinton and the response was by Mrs. W. K. Thurber, in behalf of the association. The roll-call and reports from the various auxiliaries followed, and Mrs. Alfred W. Chase gave a paper, "Half-Hour with our Missionaries." At noon there was a noontide prayer meeting, led by Mrs. J. H. Allen, and a love feast, at which a number of the delegates spoke on the general topic, "How we became interested in Missions." A reading by Miss Jennie E. Bailey was followed by a question drawer conducted by Mrs. Thurber, and after the announcement of the other sessions to be held during the day, the meeting was adjourned for luncheon, which was served in the chapel by a joint committee of the local auxiliaries.

This afternoon's session was opened with devotional exercises, followed by the reading of a paper by Mrs. H. E. Banning on the claims of the Woman's Foreign Mission Friend on the members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. An address was given by Miss Clementina Butler, and at 4:30 o'clock a children's hour was held, at which there was an address by Mrs. Thurber and other exercises, including the reading of a poem, "The Little Maid's Sermon," a talk on India's Children, and stories of the work among the young folks.

This evening the session will be opened at 7:30 o'clock, and after devotional exercises and singing an address will be given by Miss Butler.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Captain Lionel Champlin went to Tiverton today on business.

Private L. J. Gill, the last man discharged from Battery A, leaves today for Philadelphia, where he will engage in business. The fort now has a garrison of ten men, and when the barge is used it will require all that remains there of Battery A to man her. Work on the excavation for the battery was resumed yesterday.

Miss Phebe Champlin is in Providence today.

The work of unloading the two guns at Fort Dumpling was completed yesterday, without a great deal of difficulty. Eight men for each gun and a high tide landed them safely on the wharf, where they will await the arrival of their carriages, which are expected soon. The 12-inch guns are formidable-looking pieces of armament, measuring as they do 24 feet in length and weighing between 30 and 35 tons.

Old Fort Dumpling still stands in part, though the continuous work is telling and all but about one quarter has been blasted away. Soon this too will be blown to atoms, and nothing will remain of the old fort save its memory.

The Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company has been for the past two years enjoying a season of prosperity hitherto unknown to that line. Debts that had accumulated have been paid and the property generally put in first-class condition. The receipts for the current year are much greater than the year previous, and far in excess of those of any other year in the history of the company.

The Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company's contract with Captain Stillman Saunders for the privilege of landing at his wharf in Saunderstown expires this year. The ferry company under the present contract pays him twenty-five per cent of its gross receipts for this privilege. This is an expensive arrangement, but there appears to be no other suitable landing place except the Edward Davis wharf, which is out of repair and a long distance from the electric cars.

Mr. Saunders will shortly begin the erection of a wharf just north of the present steamboat wharf and on land of Mr. I. B. Briggs. This will extend out to deep water and have a T head, and will probably be used as a landing place for another ferry line between Saunderstown and Jamestown.

Schooner Josephine has just brought a load of piles from Wickford, probably intended for this wharf.

The traffic across the island of Conanicut promises to be large this year, and the electric road to the Pier will be an inducement that will no doubt draw large numbers. The promoters of this new line see this and mean to profit by it. It is understood that the Newport & Narragansett Pier Company will not run the Manisees this summer, owing to the falling off in travel occasioned by the electric roads being built and the Providence, Fall River & Newport boats running there.

The new five-masted schooner John Prescott, Captain Crowley, sailed up the west passage today.

The real estate dealers report numerous inquiries for cottages for the coming summer.

It looks now as if Jamestown would have electric lights by this summer. The Fairbanks company of Boston is figuring on a plant for Mr. P. H. Horgan for The Thorndike, and possibly will secure other hotels. The Conanicut Light & Power Company has asked the General Assembly for an act of incorporation, the incorporators named being Frank W. Casler of the Newport Illuminating Company and Alvin H. Peckham. The Jamestown Light & Water Company holds a franchise, and it has not yet appeared how this obstacle is to be overcome, but probably some way will be found to adjust the matter.

KELLEY AND GANNON WIN.

The board of arbitration of the National League has rendered a decision in the cases of First Baseman M. J. Kelley and Pitcher Charles Gannon against the Ottawa Club. The players joined the Ottawas, of which Manager Finn then had charge, after the Newport Club ceased operations in July. They were not subject to reservation, having joined the club in a temporary sort of way, to fill in for Mr. Finn, who just then was badly in need of just such players. Both made a good showing in their play, and when the Ottawa club officials sent in their reserved list the names of Kelley and Gannon were on it. The players then appealed to the board of arbitration, which has now decided in their favor, just as Mr. Finn expected it would. This leaves both men free to sign where they please, and nullifies Brooklyn's draft of Kelley from Ottawa, and also Brooklyn's transfer of Kelley to Hartford. Sporting Life last week announced that Kelley had signed with Hartford, but according to what is known here this seems to be, to say the least, premature.

Joe Bean, once of Newport, has been purchased from Ottawa by the Rochester Club. He, with Meffale, Clymer and Morse, was offered to the highest bidder in the Eastern league.

IN COMMON WITH OTHERS.

Chicopee Manufacturing Company to Raise Wages.

CHICOPEE, Mass., March 2.—The Chicopee Manufacturing Company, in common with other large cotton mills in New England cities, has adopted the policy of an increase of wages for employes. A notice has been posted by Agent Bailey that there will be a revision of the schedule of wages paid by the corporation, to take effect April 3, and it is understood that the employes whose wages were cut down last year will have their former pay restored. The schedule has not been made out, so no statement of the change can be made.

UNABLE TO FISH.

Gloucester Schooner's Hard Experience on the Banks.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 2.—Schooner Judique, Captain Daniel Grant, arrived here this morning after an absence of fourteen weeks on a fresh-halibut trip. The length of time usually required for such a trip is about five weeks. Captain Grant reports the toughest experience he ever had, in many years of fishing on the banks. For days at a time the crew of the Judique were unable to fish, being obliged to run before the wind in an endeavor to keep afloat.

In the severe gale of February 13 the Judique was off the eastern part of Quero bank. An immense wave struck the vessel, throwing her on her beam ends and dipping her masthead. Edward Goodwin, one of the crew, was struck by the waves and washed overboard, but as the vessel righted he succeeded in reaching a hand line hanging over the side and his cries brought his shipmates to his assistance. He was hauled safely on board.

Captain Grant spoke schooner Dauntless of this port, Captain Young, about two weeks ago. Captain Young reported that he sighted a large quantity of wreckage off Sable island, from among which he had picked up a case of stockings consigned to a Boston department store. This wreckage was probably from steamer Moravia, wrecked on Sable island about two weeks ago.

H. F. LIPPITT BUYS THE QUISETTA.

Mr. Henry F. Lippitt of Providence, a member of the New York Yacht Club, and of the committee on the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, has purchased racing schooner Quisetta, designed by Messrs. Gardner & Cox, and built at Newburg, N. Y., in 1896, for Mr. Henry W. Harris. Mr. Lippitt has long owned the champion cutter Wasp and persistently raced her through his ownership, to the satisfaction of himself and his numerous friends. Mr. Harris took the Wasp in part payment for the Quisetta, but it is not believed that he will put her in commission this season. That, at least, is the impression of some of his acquaintances.

The Quisetta, on the other hand, will be raced with the same marked energy as the Wasp was, which will insure schooner contests of no mean order. The Amorita, the property of Mr. W. Gould Brokaw, and the new schooner being built at South Boston for Dr. H. C. Eno, will in all probability meet the Quisetta, the trio being in one class, and the meeting must be productive of the best of sport. Although in a larger class, it may be possible for the schooner Colonia to frequently meet the above trio.

The Quisetta is a centreboard yacht of steel, 66 feet 4 inches on the water line, 90 feet over all, 18 feet beam and 10 feet 8 inches draught.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—B. J. Wheaton, H. F. Hayes and A. N. Smith of Providence; William Catlin of New Haven, J. Watson of New York and A. A. Swallow, C. F. Pease and J. Parker of Boston are registered at the Perry House.

—Mr. P. J. Gill of Warsaw, N. Y., representing the Warsaw Blue Stone Company, was in town yesterday to give prices for furnishing stone for the new city hall, but as the plans were not ready he will return in two weeks.

—Schooner John B. Prescott, the largest five-masted schooner in the world, passed Beaver Tail this morning, bound for Providence on her maiden voyage. She carried 4,000 tons of coal, but where there is sufficient depth of water she can carry 4,500 tons.

A MANDARINS' COLLEGE.

It is probable that a committee will shortly be formed in London to assist in the foundation of an international institute for China. The institute has the warm approval of commercial men connected with China.

It is a scheme on which Rev. Gilbert Reid, M. A., is hard at work, and which is already on the high road to accomplishment, official sanction having been obtained at Peking, and nearly half the money required collected.

Mr. Reid is an American missionary, with sixteen years of unique experience in North China. His friends are mostly mandarins; 400 he numbers as acquaintances, of whom no less than 150 hold office at the capital or in different provinces. With one exception, every member of the Peking cabinet is a personal acquaintance, and all members of the Tsung-li-Yamen are friends of his.

The international institute, which he proposes to found at Peking, is to consist of a library and reading room, a commercial museum or exposition building, classrooms, a reception hall, and a large auditorium. In connection with these there will be literary work and a special department for women. The museum will be used for the exhibition of the manufactures, machinery, and mechanical contrivances of Western countries, especially such as are suited to the conditions of China.

It is the higher classes of Chinese society which Mr. Reid desires to educate in Western methods. Not a week passes but officials leave the capital for the different provinces, and these officials Mr. Reid would have converted into emissaries of Western civilization. His policy is cosmopolitan, uniting the best elements of all countries for the peaceful development of China, and seeking to open the whole country to the freer competition of the whole world.

Already Mr. Reid has obtained from America £3,000 for the erection of one block of buildings, and a further £4,000 for its equipment and maintenance. A wealthy Englishman, long resident in China, has offered £5,000 for the erection of another block. Holland, from which country Mr. Reid has just returned, has received his scheme very cordially, and a national committee has been formed which hopes to raise £3,000 for another set of buildings. And now Mr. Reid is desirous of raising in England a sum of £6,000, half for building purposes, and half for endowment, which will complete his Peking institute. On this object Mr. Reid is at present busily engaged, as he hopes to have all funds collected before he returns to China in the early summer.

The most important achievement of this enthusiastic and very practical American missionary is the formal sanction under the seal of the Chinese imperial board of foreign affairs of the erection of this institute. It is the first time that such official sanction has ever been given to a foreign scheme under foreign auspices aiming at progress and enlightenment. Mr. Reid's success is due to his personal intimacy with the mandarins.—[London Daily Mail.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISHMAN'S MENTAL MAKE-UP.

I shall say nothing of them which I have not said at them in print, and without contradiction from any quarter. To begin an analysis of their mental make-up, I have said that they always put their worst foot forward. The best homes in London—those that are most palatial within—have the dullest exteriors, and reach away in blocks of plain, boxlike soot-grimed factory-like buildings. Englishmen nearly always make the worst impression when they are adding to their acquaintance, and the kindest of them seem rude when they are addressed by strangers, or when either their rights, their liberties, or their comfort are in the slightest degree encroached upon. They go about doing themselves injustice. This proceeds either from awkwardness, shyness, or confidence in themselves. They leave it to you and me and the whole world to find out for ourselves their virtues, their attractions, and all the nicer attributes which they hide within the shell of their reserve.

It is not true that they lack a sense of humor or a love of fun. I have heard as funny stories and as good jokes there as here. True, they are not so much given to joking. Then, again, their jokes are of a different sort. Their wit is not as quick and as dependent on unexpected situations and distorted views of things as is ours. They are slower-minded than we; slower in every way—more deliberate, more patient, more given to reflection, to procrastination, and to taking their ease in every way. An American's first month in London is a sore trial of his nerves. Every succeeding month is more and more a rest. As long as you expect to do anything, get anything, or reach anywhere in a hurry, you are on the rack of despair. Once you realize the folly of trying to reform thirty-eight millions of easy-going, deliberate people, you begin to feel grateful for the calm and peace and restfulness they carry about with them like an atmosphere.—[Julian Ralph, in Harper's Magazine.

NAVAL NOTES.

Chief Engineer H. B. Price is ordered to the Key West naval station.

Chief Engineers R. Aston and G. H. Kearny are promoted to the relative rank of captain and commander respectively.

Assistant Engineer T. M. Dick is ordered to the Montgomery.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. M. Shipp is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the naval hospital, Norfolk. Passed Assistant Surgeon J. A. Guthrie is ordered to the Franklin; Assistant Surgeon G. L. Ageny to the Lancaster, and Assistant Surgeon J. H. Payne, Jr., to the naval hospital, Chelsea.

CHINESE PHYSICIANS.

The taking of a first dose of Chinese medicine is an ordeal which can be better imagined than described. It is invariably a bitter decoction. If the patient prefers, the herbs are given him in square pasteboard boxes holding about a pint each, and he "cooks" them at home. A Chinese prescription contains from ten to sixteen varieties of herbs, flowers, nuts, gums, barks, and roots. More than three thousand species are classified and used as medicine, but of these only some six hundred are in general use. Whether the patient takes the remedies at the sanitarium or at home, he is requested to present himself every day before the doctor for another pulse examination, so that every change in his condition may be noted and the prescriptions may be varied accordingly. The Chinese are clever chemists in the line of pharmaceutical preparations, and prepare many medicines for their own use in the form of pills and powders; but these are employed by the Chinese physicians in treating the ailments of white people only to a limited extent. The reason given is that the simple, hot decoctions of the fresh root or plant are the best form, because the most readily assimilated into the system.—[William M. Tisdale, in Lippincott's.

Glenwood Ranges

MAKE COOKING EASY.

We can sell you a Sunny Glenwood Range with Cabinet Base and Elevated Shelf

For $20.

Don't try to keep house without a Glenwood.

WALSH BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS,
222 THAMES STREET.

HIGH TAX PRICES

Lots Near Broadway.

North Gibbs Avenue (6c.).
Almy Court, high and dry (9c.).
Bliss Road, (15c. to 25c.).
Brooks Avenue.

NEWPORT REAL ESTATE AGENTS
—OR—
PECKHAM, WARNER & STRONG.
TRINITY BUILDINGS, NEW YORK CITY.

CREAM OF CUCUMBERS,

Softens, beautifies and preserves the skin.
The best preparation for chapped hands, freckles or any roughness of the skin.

CASWELL, MASSEY & Co.,
212 Thames St., Cor. Church St.

Eyes are out of balance

when one is more defective than the other. Your nerve force is exhausted because nature tries to make the eyes work alike—it's too much of a strain—result blur and all kinds of aches. Glasses properly fitted relieve the nerves and put the eyes into balance—result—you see perfectly and are comfortable.

Eyes Scientifically Examined Without Charge.

MUELLER, Scientific Optician, 100 Bellevue Avenue.

I HAVE A FEW

R. I. Turkeys

EVERY WEEK.

H. F. Rooney
251 THAMES STREET.

Fresh Hams and Shoulders.

Fancy Corned Beef.

Lean Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon.

10 lb. Pail of Pure Lard for 75c.; also Full Line of Groceries.

JUST ARRIVED 5 barrels very fancy New Orleans Molasses, at 50c. a gallon. If you want something nice try it.

T. GLADDING & SON,
COR. BRIDGE AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

Stamped Goods

In Cotton and Linen, comprising Tray Cloths, Splashers, Bibs, Doylies, Bureau and Stand Covers, etc. from 5c. to 50c. each.

"Brilliant"

is the latest material for Crocheting, Knitting and Working Stamped Goods. It is an excellent cotton thread with a high silk lustre, comes in plain and clouded shades, in spools of 100 yds., and sells at 4c. per spool.

Silk Plush Balls.

large size, all colors, plain and clouded, at 10c. per dozen.

Ball Fringe,

at 4c. per yard.

Crochet Silk,

large spools, all shades, 5c. per spool.

Levy's
76 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee.

March 3 and 4,

The Romain Stock Company

from The Talma Theatre, Providence, presenting

A WIFES PERIL

—AND—

THE QUEEN'S SHILLING.

Two Excellent Comedy Dramas given by a Strong Company.

Prices, 25c., 35c. and 50c.
Seats on sale Wednesday.

Concert!

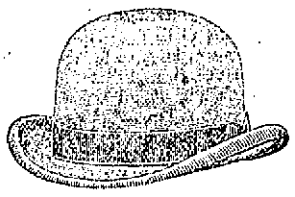
—BY—

Miss GERTRUDE EDMANDS,
Mr. SULLIVAN SARGENT,
ASSISTED BY
Miss JESSIE DAVIS, Pianist,
At Masonic Hall,
Friday Evening, March 3,
AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.

Tickets 75c., may be had at the stores of Mr. John Rogers, 240 Thames street, or Messrs. J. H. Birney, Jr., & Co.'s, 151 Thames street.

NONE BETTER.

LAMSON & HUBBARD



SPRING STYLE, 1899,
FOR SALE BY
NEIL McLENNAN, 268 Thames St.

102 THAMES STREET.

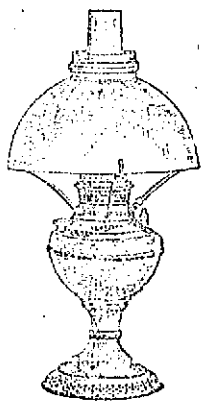
Funeral Work and Wedding Decorations a Specialty.

Fresh Cut Flowers of all kinds, Palms, Ferns and Flowering Plants.

—AT—

H. J. Hass's
234 THAMES STREET.
Telephone Connection.

The New Juno Lamp.



Complete, with 10-inch dome shade and best flint glass chimney,

For $1.25.

Every lamp warranted.

At A. O. LANDERS'S, 167 Thames St

MUSIC HALL,

239 & 250 Thames Street.

Dancing and Banquet Halls.

Ample ante-rooms with all modern conveniences.
Special prices to tenants.

FOR TERMS AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO D. W. SHEEHAN, WHOLESALE WINES, LIQUORS, 18 TO 20 KINSLEY'S WHARF.

Coggeshall Farm Eggs.

LANDERS & PECKHAM,
142 THAMES STREET.

BICYCLES.

OPENING

MARCH 1, 1899,

14 Bellevue Avenue,

With a line of

1899 BICYCLES.

DAYTON.
IVER JOHNSON,
WOLFF-AMERICAN,
SPALDING, including the SPALDING CHAINLESS.

Repairing, Renting and Sundries.

H. A. HEATH & CO.

Just Opened, a Fine Line
—OF—
FEATHERSTONE WHEELS.

The winning wheel which won the 6-days race at San Francisco is

THE ELDREDGE.

We have it. Don't fail to see it. When you see it, you will understand why Miller gets all the prizes. Five winners at the Race rode this wheel.

The Geo. A. Weaver Co.,
19—23 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

Grass Seed! Seed Oats!

We have the very best quality of Grass Seed, and our prices are the lowest.

Also perfectly clean New York, Michigan, Vermont and Connecticut Seed Oats.

THE C. E. SPOONER CO.,
COMMERCIAL WHARF. TELEPHONE.

HAY, GRAIN AND STRAW,

SALT, Etc.

D. Shanahan, Commercial Wharf

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PORTRAITS

from miniature to life size finished in a variety of styles. Copying, Interior or Exterior Views of any kind. Sittings by appointment.

"REMBRANDT" STUDIO,
203 Thames Street.

Telephone 121-2.

KODAKS.

$5 to $35, all using the daylight Cartridge Film and can be loaded in broad daylight.

PLATE CAMERAS

From $2 upwards, according to style and size and of the latest patterns.

Developing, Printing and Mounting, and all kinds of Photographic work.

GEO. H. CHASE,
Room 4 (up one flight), 201 Thames St.

FOR SALE.

One extension front coupe,	$250 00
One pony trap, new,	125.00
One golf cart,	65 00

Fludder Brothers, 15 Beach Street.

DR. TAYLOR DECLINES.

Will Remain at Vassar and Not Come to Brown.

The committee of the Brown University corporation appointed to notify Rev. James Monroe Taylor of Vassar of his election as president of Brown University yesterday received a letter from Dr. Taylor, declining the position. This decision will be received with regret by the students, alumni and faculty of Brown University, as his election was greeted with universal expressions of approval.

Brown University has now been without a president since September 7, 1898, when the formal resignation of Dr. Andrews was accepted. The committee which has had the matter of selecting a head for the university are Dr. Aivah Hovey, Colonel R. H. I. Goddard and Dr. George E. Horr, Jr., of the Fellows; Cogate Hoyt, W. V. Kelsen and Cornelius S. Sweetland, of the trustees. At a meeting of the corporation February 8, 1899, the position was tendered to Dr. Taylor of Vassar.

What move will be made next has not been determined as yet, nor will it be until another meeting of the corporation is held.

Dr. Taylor's letter in full is as follows:

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 1, 1899.

Rev. Aivah Hovey, D. D., Chairman:

Dear Sir: I have given careful consideration to the call given me by the corporation of Brown University, and have examined both sides of the question suggested to me with all the wisdom I could gain. In allowing my name to be presented to your board, it was expressly understood that though I had a disposition to consider favorably an election to Brown University, yet I could not permit an election to be construed by you as equivalent to an acceptance of the office, as I had no opportunity to consult with the trustees and other friends of Vassar. From the day of my election till now I have, therefore, sought the counsel of friends of both institutions, and have attempted with them and to make clear to myself the path of duty.

I have most deeply appreciated the honor done me by the corporation. My very high estimate of the work and worth of Brown University, and of the possibilities before it, the cordial assurance of welcome given me by the trustees and faculty, the alumni and students, and the rare opportunities of usefulness offered by the situation of the university, have combined to attract me to it.

As I have deliberated over the issues at stake, however, through these weeks, I have been impressed, with increasing force, that these conditions are overbalanced by the interests which would be imperiled by my leaving my present office. This conclusion has been reached slowly, under the influence of the weight of assurance from the trustees, alumnae, students, and friends of education unrelated to Vassar, that I cannot set aside.

I have been made to feel that the resignation of my duties here would be construed by most observers, despite my own honest protest, as an assertion that the type of work for which Vassar stands is of less importance than that of a college mainly devoted to men. I have been convinced, against my earlier judgment, that the chances of disintegration which came with every change would be very grave just now for Vassar; that her work might be hindered for years, at least till a new leader would have gained the confidence of the college and its alumnae. I have been persuaded, too, that in the present juncture, when new problems as to the very nature of woman's education are being raised, the presence of one who has had long experience in the work, and knows its interests and its limitations, may be of grave importance. It has seemed to me, too, that there are far more men willing to give their best service to the education of men than there are who will give a like earnest service for woman's education. I have been convinced, also, that the position offered me would present no greater opportunity for usefulness than that I now hold. The chance of directly influencing the life of one's time through the young men of a great college is alluring; but, indirectly, and in an increasing degree directly, the influence of the educated woman in the home, the school, the church, the state and society can hardly be accounted as holding second place. In this conclusion I have been sustained by a large number of men unrelated to either institution.

The value of a continuous work and of a tradition well established, the risk of a change to a college already believed and to which the best of my life has been given, the danger of casting reflection on a work which I believe to be of equal worth with the worthiest, the attraction of developing plans already formed on the basis of what has been accomplished, and the assurances of the friends of Vassar as to the needs of my presence here, have outweighed the great attractions of the place tendered me, and the more than kind assurances of unanimous support from the corporation, faculty and alumni of Brown. I can never cease to have a deep affection for the institution which has honored me. My only regret is that I have been compelled by this growing conviction of duty to disappoint your hope.

I pray for the prosperity of Brown, and for a president for it who shall lead the university more ably and successfully than I could have hoped to do. With assurances of highest regard and gratitude. I am, respectfully yours,

JAMES M. TAYLOR.

THE BOSTON HORSE SHOW.

At the Horse Show to be held in Mechanics' building, Boston, during the week of April 17 to 22, the very best show horses in America will try for the blue ribbons and the handsome trophies and generous purses offered in the different classes. The surroundings at the Boston Horse Show are all that could be wished for, and the details of management are in excellent hands. The executive committee of the show consists of Messrs. Eugene V. R. Thayer, president; Frank Seabury, secretary; Francis Peabody, Samuel D. Warren, Eben D. Jordan and John E. Thayer. In addition to being well known sportsmen and great admirers of the horse, they are all prominent in social and business circles, and give to the show a guarantee that everything will be conducted on a high plane. The Boston Horse Show is attracting much attention outside of New England, and a large number of exhibitors from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Buffalo, Chicago and other cities have already sent in their entries. Charles F. Bates, who is a great favorite at the National Horse Show, has engaged thirty stalls for the Boston show, and John S. Bratton, the well known Western horseman, has engaged stable accommodations for a large string of blue ribbon winners.

A REMEDY FOR THE GRIPPE.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the Grippe is Kemp's Balsam, which is especially adapted to diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not wait for the first symptoms of the disease, but get a bottle today and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. The Balsam prevents this by keeping the cough loose. All druggists sell the Balsam.

TOLSTOY'S LATEST NOVEL.

Count Tolstoy's determination to write no more fiction has been overcome by his desire to assist the Doukhobors in their exodus from their grievous oppression in Russia to the prairies of Canada. Five years ago the great Russian novelist wrote the synopsis of a novel which he then laid aside, but has since taken up and completed. This novel will be published simultaneously in Russia, Germany, France, Austria, Denmark, Great Britain and America, and the proceeds will be devoted to settling the Doukhobors in their Canadian homes. Mr. Herbert P. Archer who is in charge of the second contingent of the Doukhobors, now being settled in their Western home, has been in charge of these negotiations. Mr. Archer comes with authority, having visited Tolstoy and received instructions and arranged details before setting out on his Western mission. "Resurrection," as the new novel is to be called, will appear serially in this country in the pages of the Cosmopolitan, and will afterwards be published in book form before the end of the year by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. Tolstoy views it as the most important work of fiction he has ever written.—[The Bookman.

THROW OFF THE SHACKLES.

The Manhattan company's quarrel with Croker ought to be of good example to the other big corporations. Why do they not all throw off the shackles and join in the revolt? They complain bitterly, these corporations, of the extortion practiced upon them by the political bosses. They have to make big campaign contributions. They are made to pay roundly for the legislation they want, and more roundly still to prevent legislation they do not want. The live under continual blackmail.

Well, the Manhattan company, which has had as much dealing with the bosses as any of them, has risen in rebellion. It was upon a slight occasion. Mr. Croker wanted to hang his compressed-air pipes on the company's structure, and it bluntly refused. This was an act of defiance which brought on war. Tammany sought revenge by making a series of demands, all of them having some basis of right and reason, but vexatious and threatening in the manner in which they were made. And now Mr. Croker proclaims that the war is to be carried through with vigor to the end.

War ends all treaties. Whatever may have passed between Tammany and the Manhattan company in the past, neither is now under any obligation to the other—not even the obligation of secrecy. Each may freely tell of its bargains with the other. Nothing could be more salutary. But the other complaining corporations ought to join Manhattan in the exposure. Now is the time for them to break Croker's power and be freed from his demands.

Are they afraid? We can assure them that if they will rebel without reservation, without keeping open a line of retreat, they have nothing to fear. Public opinion will sustain and defend them. Upon the favor of the public they must rely for all that they are, for their success and continued existence. Even the Manhattan company, which has treated the public with contempt, finds support in its present troubles from the general sentiment of the community. It has made friends of the people by making an enemy of Tammany.

It is not Croker alone. The other boss has doubtless collected his thousands where Croker has got hundreds. Throw off the shackles of Platt, too. Bid defiance to both the bosses. A general revolt of all the blackmailed corporations would accomplish a revolution in our politics. It would raise visibly the standards of public virtue. It would transform the legislature and the board of aldermen. If the shackles were thrown off we might hope that the next time a candidate for mayor like President Low was nominated the big corporations would not give their money to aid the candidates of Platt and Croker.—[New York Times.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has been elected a vice president of the Society of American Authors.

—The late Lord Herschell visited Newport last summer as guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse.

—It is understood that the owner of the Hartmann House will personally conduct its management in the future.

—St. John's Mutual Beneficial Association has paid the death benefit of the late Captain H. B. Ryder to the widow.

—Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow will leave shortly for an extended Southern trip, going first to Jekyll island and later to the Hot Springs, Virginia.

—Schooner Helena E. Russell, which wintered at the G. H. Reynolds Company's up-town wharf, has been hauled out into the stream and will go into commission at once.

—Miss Lulu Gunther gave a whist party last evening at her residence on John street. The lady's first prize was taken by Miss Margaret Williams, and the gentleman's by Charles Gunther, brother of the hostess.

—Sergeant Griffith has returned from Boston, where he went to attend, as the representative of the local lodge, the annual meeting of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. About 500 delegates were present, from all parts of the country.

—Contractor Morgan, encouraged by the pleasant weather, has resumed work on the foundation of the new city hall. The stone work is completed, and what remains to be done is to lay several courses of brick on top and finish it with a coating of asphaltum.

—As a result of experiments recently tried on the road, orders have been issued by the New Haven railroad for a change in the color of signal lights. In future green will be the color for safety and yellow for caution, while red will remain the danger signal. The order applies to the divisions east of New London.

—In the state house of representatives yesterday Mr. Sanborn introduced an act in amendment of chapter 581 of the General Laws, "Of Juvenile Offenders." The amendment is to exempt this county from the operations of the law, which now applies to Providence and Newport counties. The act was referred to the committee on judiciary.

SALE OF THE ALTON ROAD.

Trains from Tidewater to Tidewater Without Change Probable

CHICAGO, March 2.—John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, upon receiving word from New York that a majority of the stock of the Chicago & Alton railroad had been deposited with the United States Trust Company and that pledges had been given for the deposit of many more shares, gave out the names of the members of the purchasing syndicate. They are George Gould, president of the Missouri Pacific; Jacob Schiff, chairman of the board of the Baltimore & Ohio; James Stillman, president of the National City Bank of New York, representing the Rockefeller holdings in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and E. H. Harriman, chairman of the board of the Union Pacific, representing the Vanderbilt interests. Mr. Harriman is also understood to represent to some extent the Illinois Central road, which is indirectly interested in the deal.

Beyond the expenditure of $3,000,000 for the improvement of the property generally, and another $2,000,000 to be set aside for the work of elevating the tracks of the company at Chicago, it is understood that the syndicate has not yet made any definite plans for the future management of the road. Mr. Blackstone will probably retire from the presidency of the road, and Vice President and General Manager Chappell may succeed him. The other officials of the company, it is understood, will retain their positions.

Chief among the men who owned and have sold the road were Marshall Field, A. C. Bartlett, A. A. Sprague and John J. Mitchell. The price paid for the road, counting in the bonded debt, is $74,505,675.

With the tidings of the consummation of the deal came the report that the new owners of the Alton would sell its share in the Union Depot Company, owning the Union Depot terminals at Adams street, and would become lessees of the Chicago Railway Terminal Company, with its passenger station at Harrison street and Fifth avenue. The purchasers of the Alton's share in the Union Depot, according to report, will be the Pennsylvania. The latter road wants this terminal for its Pan Handle line.

The sale of the Alton, it is said, will have a far-reaching effect on the railroad business of the entire country. Trans-continental trains running from tidewater to tidewater without change, and without breaking up, even at Chicago or St. Louis, are now a probability.

TO FORCE THEIR SALE.

Movement to Combine Independent Strawboard Factories.

AKRON, Ohio, March 2.—There was practically closed in this city yesterday a deal for the combination of all the independent strawboard factories in the country. H. H. Binnian of Peoria, Ill., is the chief promoter of the new combine, and gave out some of the schemes last night. There are only half a dozen mills outside of the American Strawboard Company, the principal ones being at St. Mary's, Ohio; Gas City, Ind., and New Philadelphia, Ohio. Most of the stock in these concerns is held in this city. Mr. Binnian states that the new company, which will be called the Western Strawboard Company, will have a capitalization of $5,000,000, half of which will be preferred stock. It is believed here that the new scheme is merely a plan to force the American company into buying out the independent factories.

GRAY TO BE A JUDGE.

Delaware Senator Will Accept an Appointment from McKinley.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator George Gray of Delaware, whose term expires March 4, has signified to the President that he would accept a tender of appointment as United States circuit judge for the Third judicial circuit, comprising the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and his appointment has been definitely decided upon. The nomination, however, will not be made until after the adjournment of Congress. Senator Gray is a gold Democrat, and was one of the American commissioners in the recent peace treaty negotiations.

FROM SEATTLE TO THE ORIENT.

Great Northern to Establish a Line of Steamships.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 2.—The Post Intelligencer says: There is understood to be one of the greatest deals on hand, as affecting the interests of the Northwest, that has yet been accomplished. It is the building of several new steamships, which will be put on a line between Seattle and the Orient by the Great Northern Railroad Company. This is supposed to be the real significance of the present visit to the Sound of President Hill and other prominent officials.

It is the intention to run a service direct from Seattle to Yokohama and Hong Kong, with other vessels going to Vladivostock. For this it will be necessary to have at least six vessels, to give a monthly service. There will be $10,000,000 spent on the enterprise, most of which will go to purchasing and building vessels. It is believed that it will be at least a year before the line will be in operation.

IMPROVEMENT WHICH WOULD RUIN FLORENCE.

Great improvements are projected in Florence which, if they are carried out, will assist to ruin this beautiful city for American and English visitors, who care for it only for its collections and its associations. Some of the last demolitions have aroused widespread anxiety in both England and America, and the result has been that a petition has been circulated by a society which has been organized to defend the Florentine monuments. The project has undoubtedly been doomed for the time being, as the petition contained the signatures of officers of all of the art societies in America and England, nearly all of the college presidents and faculties, art writers, and those generally interested in the preservation of things Italian. It seems strange that the municipality of Florence should be so dead to their own interests that it is necessary to work through the cupidity of the hotelkeepers and shopkeepers of Florence, but this is the case. Of course, the old cry of sanitary reasons is advanced, but not on very good grounds.

RICE IN RUSSIA.

While rice has long been grown in Persia and the Trans-Caucasus, it was almost unknown in the interior of Russia up to 1886, the supply being imported from India, and, as it was subjected to high duty, its use was naturally confined to the wealthier classes.

Russia first commenced the cultivation of rice in the early eighties and in 1888 the first steam rice-cleaning factory was opened at Baku, and 1,612 tons were produced the first year. There has been a steady increase in the production of rice, and there are now five rice-cleaning factories in operation, and the annual product is more than 43,000 tons. The demand for rice has increased and it is now generally used by the peasants throughout the empire. The quality of the native product is equal to that of the imported article. The residue is utilized, the broken grains being made into starch and the flour is given to hogs.—[Scientific American.

NO SLEEP FOR THREE MONTHS.

One Cause of Sleeplessness That Can be Overcome.

Mr. Wm. Handschu of 46th St., Cotton Alley, Pittsburg, Penn., expresses himself as follows regarding the new remedy for that common and obstinate disease, piles: "I take pleasure in stating that I was so afflicted with piles that for three months I got no regular sleep; I became completely prostrated, the doctors did me no good; my brother told me of the new remedy for piles, the Pyramid Pile Cure; I purchased of my druggist three 50 cent boxes and they completely cured me. I am once more at work and but for this excellent remedy I would be on my back. I take great pleasure in writing this letter because so many people are sufferers from this trouble who like myself did not know where to look for a permanent, safe, reliable cure.

Experience with the Pyramid Pile Cure for the past three years has demonstrated to the medical profession as well as to thousands of sufferers from piles, that it is the safest and most effectual pile cure ever offered to the public, containing no opiates or poisons of any kind, painless and convenient to handle, and being sold by druggists at 50c. and $1 per box, is within the reach of every sufferer.

Very often two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that had not yielded to other remedies for years.

There is scarcely a disease more aggravating and obstinate to cure than the various forms of piles, and it is a common practice to use ointments, salves and similar preparations containing dangerous poisons to remove the trouble. The Pyramid has superseded all of these ineffectual remedies and no one suffering with any rectal trouble will make any mistake in giving the Pyramid a trial.

If in doubt as to the nature of your trouble send to The Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for a valuable book on piles, describing all forms of the disease and describing the method of cure.

Any druggist can furnish the Pyramid Pile Cure as it is the best known and most popular remedy for piles, and if you ask him he can doubtless refer you to many people in your own vicinity who have been cured completely by it.

DRY GOODS.

ONE WOMAN IN SEVEN

In this city has seen the advertisement of the famous R & G CORSET in the Ladies' Home Journal, Munsey's, Delineator or some other March magazine, and knows, therefore, some of the important facts about "the corset that does not stretch."

We have in stock a good line of

R & G Corsets

and will be pleased to show them to the "one woman in seven"—and to the other six women also.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr,

204 THAMES STREET.

Arctic Ice Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.
PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Office, Commercial Wharf
JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

Club Bags.

I have a fine line of leather-lined Club Bags---Black, Russet and Olive.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE THEM AT
Achilles Stevens, 48 & 50 Spring St

STORE WINDOW

and House Shades of every variety Furnished and put up. Awnings stored, repaired and put up in spring.
GEO. NASON, 28 Mill street.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Sunday, Jan. 1, 1899, trains will leave Newport for Boston, Park square, week days, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 6:45, 8:15, 10:35 a. m.; 12:15, 3:45, 4:15, a6:00 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:05, 3:05, 5:00 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7:10, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11:00 a. m.; 3:05 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3:00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:05, 5:00 p. m. FITCHBURG, and Stations on Northern Division, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. LOWELL, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m.; COTTAGE CITY, 11:00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30, 5:30, a6:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS for Boston, d7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. Return, 6:30, 8:18 a. m.; d11:28 p. m. For Providence, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30 a. m.; 5:30 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. For MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH, BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER, SOMERSET, DIGHTON, NORTH DIGHTON, WEST WILLAGE and TAUNTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 7:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

a Boat from Fall River.
d Southern Terminal Station.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Boston.
C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l. Supt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Co.

On and after September 22, LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days 8 A. M. Leave Providence, week days 4 P. M.

Mondays and Saturdays only, stop at Prudence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

Excursion Tickets, only 50c.

B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President and Gen'l. Manager.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

Mattresses Made Over

—AND—

Upholstering in all Its Branches.

We have just received our Spring samples of

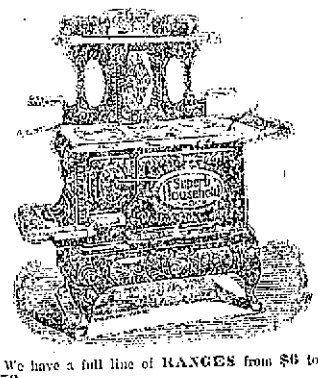
CARPETS

And shall be pleased to show them to any who may favor us with a call. Carpets can be made and laid on floor in two days after placing your order. Our prices are as low as the same quality of Carpets can be bought anywhere.

J. W. HORTON & CO.
J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.
42 CHURCH STREET.

CALL AND SEE OUR

STOVES!



We have a full line of RANGES from $6 to $50.

Also a complete line of HEATING STOVES from $3 to $25.

We would call your attention to our DINNER SETS which we are selling from $6.50 to $18.

Heating Stoves at Cost.

J. F. MARDEN.

Edward P. Marsh,

101 THAMES STREET.

Furniture Repairing

AND UPHOLSTERING.

Chair Seating in Cane, Splint, Rattan, Rush, etc.

Get our prices for making over Mattresses

MASSAGE.

EDWARD C. HOLLOWAY,
PARLORS, 79 SPRING STREET.

ELECTROLYSIS AND CHIROPODY. | Hair Moles and Warts Removed. Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails and Callosities treated. Painless

Orders may be left at Sunbury's Shoe Store or at Powell's Drug Store. Open evenings.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.
General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired.
15 NEWPORT AVENUE.

NOTICE!

Parties having horses lame or ailing, can have them examined at my stables every Wednesday from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., free of charge.

CHANDLER QUINTIN,
Veterinarian,
Newport Riding Academy,
Tew's Court, Newport.

10 YEARS EXPERIENCE AS A VETERINARIAN, ON THREE OF THE BEST STOCK FARMS IN UNITED STATES

THE MARGARET,

Catherine St., Near Bellevue Ave.,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Has elegant suites with private baths, large, airy rooms with open fireplaces.

In connection and under the same management as THE ROBINSON. A most comfortable house for both summer and winter guests.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From foot of Market Square, Newport.

Newport has world wide reputation as a watering place.

Jamestown and its hotels have a national reputation.

Hundreds of cottages are owned and occupied by best people of Middle, Southern and Western states.

New cottages are being built constantly, yet demand exceeds supply.

Attention invited to the building going on.

Only 20 cents round trip. 12 tickets $1.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail to charter.

Welcome March. Welcome the week before us all, to make season of 1899 a great success for Newport and Jamestown business men. Citizens, strangers, make the trip to Jamestown, via Narragansett bay and its beauties of situation. Nature has done much; let us appreciate it and with united effort make the situation profit and gain to Newport and Jamestown.

FEB. 15. BLIZZARD OVER. REGULAR TRIPS RESUMED. ICE IN HARBOR AND BAY PRESENTS PICTURESQUE WINTER SCENE.

OUR MASCOT SEAL MAY FAVOR YOU BY TAKING HIS SUN BATH AT HIS FAVORITE RESORT OFF JAMESTOWN.

On and after January 16, 1899,

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

Will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail) 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:30, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail) 6:00 P. M.

Leave Newport—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 (U. S. Mail) A. M.; 12:00, M.; 2:00, 3:00, 4:30 (U. S. Mail) 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown—9:00 A. M.; 4:00 P. M.
Leave Newport—9:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
Subject to change without notice.

J. P. KOHLER, Superintendent.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For New York, the South and West

Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport week days only at 9:15 p. m. Due New York at 7:00 A. M.

Returning from New York steamers leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren street, week days only at 5:00 P. M.

Eastward steamers touch at Newport, remaining there until 3:45 A. M. before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. I. GREENE, Ticket Agent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Pass'r. Traffic Manager.
O. H. TAYLOR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Agent, New York.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

IN EFFECT OCT. 11, 1898.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR FALL RIVER—*7:00, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, 8:15, *9:15, *10:15 P. M.

LEAVE FALL RIVER FOR NEWPORT—*6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, *6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 8:45 *9:45, *10:45 P. M.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Newport, 90 minutes.

More frequent trips will be run Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when pleasant.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River

*To Portsmouth car house only.
**Not run Sundays.

R. P. SHAW, Jr., General Manager.
B. H. FILLMORE, Jr., Superintendent

FOR BLOCK ISLAND.

Steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Block Island at 1 o'clock. Will leave Block Island on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Newport at 8 o'clock and for Providence on Mondays and Wednesdays, leaving Newport at 11 o'clock. Will leave Providence for Newport on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 9 o'clock. Due at Newport at 11:30. Trips made weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route." Nov. 1, 1898.

LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport,	10 00	1 20	4 10	*7 35
Providence, arr.,	11 50	3 18	6 55	9 30
Boston, arr.,	1 15	4 25	7 50	11 00
New York, arr.,	4 30	6 57	11 00	6
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
LEAVE	Night	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York,	*12 03	5 00	10 02	1 00
Boston,	....	10 03	1 02	5 15
Providence,	6 51	11 13	2 07	6 15
Newport, arr.,	8 55	1 00	4 00	8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Via Providence, except Saturdays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, N. Y., 2:15 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:37 A. M.; Washington, 10:12 A. M.

**Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. G. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Muenchinger-King Cottage,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottage, opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Nason Cottage,

26 MILL STREET. Open all the year round. Permanent or Transient Board: First Class. Reasonable Rates. GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,

FROM

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connections made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to J. H. JORDAN, Agent N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. or to H. J. Jernegan, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

PERRY HOUSE,

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

EVERETT HOUSE,

17th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

For convenience of situation and delightful exposure, The Everett heads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.

WM. M. BATES. B. L. M. BATES.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

BOSTON.

American and European plans.
Most desirably situated in COPLEY SQUARE, the most fashionable locality of the city.
BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.
HERBERT H. BARNES, Manager.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

Dizziness

Is usually attributed to nervousness from overwork or lack of exercise. Your head does not really ache, but you are dizzy: you can't see clearly, and feel as if everything was going round and round. In the majority of cases this state of affairs is caused by a disordered stomach or torpid liver, and is a very common complaint. To cure the dizziness you must remove the cause. Cleanse the stomach and start the lazy liver to work properly with one Semit Tablet after each meal, and you will feel like a new person.

DRUGGISTS.

When a person cannot sleep soundly at night, there is very little hope of vigorous manhood. Yet there are many apparently well people who cannot go to bed and sleep soundly. This is usually the case with women whose household duties keep them closely confined, and with men of sedentary habits. Lack of proper exercise and fresh air cause indigestion, constipation or biliousness, and the system cannot properly care for the food needed to nourish the body. Disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels are cured by Semit Tablets. Try them and avoid

Sleeplessness.

THE TRADES.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

L. HAMMETT & CO.,
71 MILL STREET.

P. J. MURPHY,
Practical Plumber.
Office and Showrooms,
161 & 165 SPRING STREET.

SMITH BOSWORTH & CO
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Doors, Sash, Blinds,
Window Frames, etc.
WEST BROADWAY.

CHARLES H. BURDICK & SONS,
Contractors and Builders,
JOBBING A SPECIALTY.
Shop, Rear 38 Howard Street.
Office 43 Howard Street.
P. O. Box 125. Telephone

Julius C. Lutz,
PAINTER and DECORATOR.
Painting in all its branches.
Personal supervision given to all work.
Estimates cheerfully given.
CORNER BRIDGE AND CROSS STREETS.

GODDARD & BARLOW,
PRACTICAL
Tinsmiths and Metal Workers
Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and general jobbing.
REAR 192 THAMES STREET.

W. H. COFFIN,
Carpenter and Builder,
Langley's Wharf, Opp. P. O.
RESIDENCE 23 BROADWAY.
Jobbing promptly attended to.

Michael Kirby,
Contractor and Builder,
Corner Homer and Garfield Streets.
ALL WORK DONE IS FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS.
GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

F. A. ALLAN, JR.,
Carpenter and Builder.
Jobbing a Specialty.
Residence and shop. 15 Gibbs Ave.

J. B. Cottrell,
MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKER,
Warner Street, Opp. Island Cemetery.

T. G. Owen,
(Successor to W. H. Kelly),
MACHINIST.
Repairing on all kinds of machinery. Marine work, bicycles and LAWN MOWERS a specialty. Work called for and delivered.
Brown & Howard's Wharf, west side of Thames St.

To Let, the New Cottage
now being erected on Calvert street; modern conveniences.
F. K. & S. P. BARKER, JR.

Newport Transfer Express Co.
Solicit consignments of Freight.
Piano Moving a Specialty.
The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.
Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave.
BRANCH OFFICE, 272 Thames St.
E. B. BARRINGTON,
Treasurer and General Manager.
DOUBLE RATES FOR SUNDAY CALLS.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT.

New York's Executive Popular in Washington.

Especially Cordial to Residents of the Breezy West.

[Correspondence of the News]

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Governor Roosevelt of New York was in Washington last week for the first time since he resigned the position of assistant secretary of the navy and went into the army as lieutenant colonel of the rough riders. Previous to that time Mr. Roosevelt had been a very familiar figure in Washington, having served so long as a member of the civil service commission and afterward being so active in the navy department. The New York governor is a very popular personage in Washington. He has more friends and is better known than the governor of any other state. He has some enemies, too, for a man of his personality cannot be without enemies. I asked him how he liked the "business of governor," and he replied in his usual incisive manner: "First rate. I like it. In fact, I enjoy it. It is better than anything I ever knew except Santiago. I liked that a little better." I have long been acquainted with the nerve and bravery of Governor Roosevelt and did not take his time to ask him if he was afraid during the days when Mauser bullets were flying fast, but suggested that he really should have had his clothes nipped in some places for appearance. He said: "I scarcely had a scratch. One Mauser bullet did tingle my elbow a little and another singed my blouse, but nothing to make any note of." This is the first time I ever heard anything said about the bullets coming even that close to the man who led the rough riders up San Juan hill.

Governor Roosevelt Likes Character.

Any man with distinct characteristics, if he has brains and energy, is almost sure to be liked by Governor Roosevelt. An individual may be erratic, but if he knows something he can occupy a little of the governor's time. He may be a man with a hobby, but if he shows some intelligence in discussing it Governor Roosevelt will listen to him. This does not mean that his best friends are those who might be placed in the erratic class, but all big men and brainy men in every walk of life receive a great deal of consideration from the New York governor. While he was in the senate corridors Senator Tillman of South Carolina came along, and, after shaking hands, related this story: "I was tied up in a little town out here the other day, and there was some sort of a meeting going on and I looked into it. The crowd was very enthusiastic, and I found that they were just nominating you for the presidency." The governor showed his fine teeth through his mustache and replied: "Well, now, senator, I suppose you have been nominated in the same way for the presidency. But you know they do say that we are a little too emphatic in our ways to cherish any such aspirations."

A Western Man.

At the Louisiana purchase banquet last Saturday night there was a great deal said about the west, and in the course of the evening some one declared that the Louisiana purchase was the west. This idea is particularly the sentiment of those who come from that section of the country. Governor Roosevelt has written a book entitled "The Winning of the West," and locates it in the country on both sides of the Mississippi. In later years he has felt, like others, that a man to be really imbued with western ideas must have been on the plains and in the mountains beyond the Mississippi river. He always had a particular liking for men from that region. I never knew the governor very well when he was Theodore Roosevelt, plain cowboy in the Missouri river country, but I drifted in on him after he had been appointed civil service commissioner. After telling him who I was I remarked: "I am from the west—used to live up there in North Dakota." His greeting changed from a straight stare through his large spectacles to a very cordial reception, and a friendship was then begun which has lasted ever since. I remember he remarked: "You come in here whenever you want to and put your feet on the table if it is necessary for your comfort. I never turn down a man from Dakota."

Remodeling the House.

A report from the committee on ventilation and acoustics in favor of remodeling the hall of the house of representatives having been made, the next thing in order was a canvass of the members of that body to see what the probabilities were of getting such a measure through the house. It has been found that at this late day it is impossible, although Representative Heatwole of Minnesota, the chairman of the committee, believes that the next session will adopt the proposition. The report which has been made is quite an elaborate affair, containing all the drawings made by the architect of the capitol illustrating what the changes will bring about if finally adopted. Both the senate and house chambers are now in a pit, surrounded first by hallways and then committee rooms, so that they do not come in contact with the light of day except through the skylights. This feature is severely condemned by a great many men, and an effort was made to have the plans for remodeling include placing the hall of the house where air and sunlight can enter. It was found impracticable, however.

Changes In the Senate.

One of the most beautiful tributes paid to the memory of a departed senator was that of Senator Vest when he was delivering his eulogy upon the late Senator Morrill of Vermont. Senator Vest himself is very feeble; his voice is not so strong as in years gone by, and he leaned upon his desk while he uttered the glowing tribute to his departed friend. Some of his statements were very interesting. Mr. Vest came to the senate 20 years ago. The senate was then composed of 76 members. Since then 56 of them have passed to the great beyond, and but eight of those who were then members of the body are still in the senate. It is a fact that there are rapid changes in congress. Senators and representatives come and go; some die, but many are retired. It is not surprising that only eight members remain who were here 20 years ago. It is rather surprising, on the other hand, that this number should be left. In the house of representatives there are scarcely any members now who were there 20 years ago. The house rarely has members who serve more than 20 years. Men who remain that long in public life are generally promoted to the senate.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

THE CAPTURE OF MANILA.

The Preparations for the Reduction of the Island Capital.

In pursuance of the editor's policy of getting the chief actor, or one of the chief actors, in each of the decisive events of the Spanish war, to describe it in the Century, the March number of that magazine presents the first of two papers by General Francis V. Greene, on "The capture of Manila." The writer, who is perhaps the most distinguished graduate of West Point since the civil war, is the author of several military works, chief of which is his standard history of the Turco-Russian war of 1877, based upon his personal observations of the Russian campaigns. Last year he commanded the second expedition to the Philippines, and his present paper describes the voyage and the preparations for the reduction of the city which Admiral Dewey had blockaded. There were some anxious days pending the arrival of General Merritt with the third expedition.

We had been thirty days without news from the outer world. The Boston brought us the latest information by way of Hong Kong, which was dated July 2, and consisted of a few brief telegrams, to the effect that Admiral Camara's fleet had passed through the Suez canal, was coaling in the Red sea, and as soon as this was completed would continue its voyage to Manila; and that General Merritt had sailed from San Francisco in steamer Newport June 28.

These telegrams showed that a most interesting race was in progress on two sides of the globe, each of the contestants with about seven thousand nautical miles to go. Camara was coming east, and Merritt was coming west; and monitor Monterey, which we had left coaling at Honolulu, and the arrival of which was of such vital importance to Dewey, was also coming west, all having the same objective, Manila bay. As we steamed down the coast of Luzon, I spent several hours figuring on a time-table to see who would come in first. Allowing the Monterey six knots, Camara's fleet ten knots, and the Newport twelve knots, I figured out that Camara would reach Manila July 26, Merritt July 28, and the Monterey August 4. Would Camara come straight to Manila? Would he sail east to intercept Merritt? Would his arrival be delayed beyond August 4? Would he come at all?

I handed the time-table to Admiral Dewey, and he spent most of the night and the following day studying over it. On the morning of the third day (July 19) he came to the China in his barge, and asked me to go ashore with him to see General Anderson, who, with the 2,500 men of his expedition, was quartered in the barracks at Cavite. The admiral was convinced that if Camara continued his voyage he would reach Manila before the Monterey. Having no battleship in his command, he was outclassed by the Pelayo. The safety of the army and the transports, at such an enormous distance from America, depended entirely upon keeping his fleet intact.

He therefore came to the determination, in case news was not received in less than a week that Camara had turned back, to take his fleet and the transports to the north of Luzon, and then to cruise eastward, until he met the Monterey, and the Monadnock, which was following her; then he would return and destroy Camara's fleet. He felt reasonably confident that he would be gone not longer than August 10, and he asked General Anderson, who was the senior officer, what he would do. The latter promptly replied that he would take thirty days' rations, march into the hills about twenty miles east of Cavite, intrench, and await the return of the fleet. My opinion was asked, and I fully concurred in the wisdom of the departure of the fleet, and the propriety of taking the troops inland to await its return.

If Camara's nerve had held out, the result would have been a very interesting campaign in the Philippines. Merritt arrived three days ahead of schedule time, and the Monterey arrived on the very day calculated, but Camara did not come at all. Definite information that Camara had turned back reached the admiral July 22, just as it was becoming necessary to take steps to carry the above plan into operation.

BENCHES INSTEAD OF DESKS IN CONGRESS.

The proposition to remove the present high-school style of desks from the House of Representatives, replacing them with plain English Parliament benches or Roman forum sitting accommodations, without desks or conveniences for writing, has many arguments in its favor. It is said that the members devote too much time to writing letters and transacting home affairs. It is held that the local political intrigues of an obscure town in the Southwest, of no importance to any but a few friends of the Representative from that district, should not interfere with his duties in Congress. The ideal patriot who has taken the oath to serve his country at $5,000 a year maintains that the chamber should be devoted exclusively to national affairs. Americans abroad have ridiculed the "benches" in Parliament, where the members have no writing facilities and no desk room for garden seeds and bundles of laundry to be "franked" home by mail for economical cleansing.

It is a fact that the present seating capacity in the House of Representatives is inadequate to the wants of civilized legislators. The ventilation has long been a disgrace to the government. The chief change of air comes when the doors are swinging or some excited members is pouring out his eloquence to mingle with the invisible exhalations of his fellow-sufferers. It is absurd to expect good laws, original ideas, practical measures and public improvements from such an overcrowded, overheated, horribly ventilated Black Hole of Calcutta sort of Chamber of Distress as the present House of Representatives. The half-stifled people in the galleries, the gasping diplomats in the upholstered reserved portions of the chamber can never appreciate the liquid genius poured out on the floor below.

The members could do double the business in less than half the time they usually consume it if they were in a well lighted, well ventilated and properly seated auditorium. Think of the millions of cubic feet of bad air exhaled from the gentlemen who represent the various states in the Union. The scholar and high strung, sensitive gentleman of keen mind and active brain, being sandwiched between the heavily breathing invalids from the backwoods districts, who are rapidly going into decline because deprived of their native air, can never do his best work.

Besides this there is the cloakroom habit, or nuisance, or whatever it may be called. The cloakrooms have long been a menace to vigorous, up to date legislation. The House of Representatives may be divided into two sections—the cloakroom and the chamber. It has been said that more time is spent in the cloakrooms hatching intrigues, sampling liquids and dodging debate on important questions by many delegates than in the chamber itself in serving the government. If cloakrooms and seats were removed and simple chairs substituted there would be plenty of room for members, far better ventilation and light and much more effective work performed for the anxious constituents at home.

That a radical change should be made in the present arrangement of seats and ventilation is admitted by a majority of the members and the public.—[New York Herald.

STEWARDESSES OF OCEAN LINERS.

On the disabled Bulgaria, which arrived recently at the Azores, there is a stewardess who, when the chance to leave the ship in one of the Weehawken's boats presented itself, refused to accept it, because there were still women passengers on board. This kind of heroism approaches that of the famous Captain Herndon, who stood on the cabin roof of the Central America, which foundered off Hatteras, and refused to be saved, though he might easily have reached one of the boats. It is not the only instance of bravely standing at duty on the part of a steamship stewardess (the annals of shipwreck and disasters at sea bring forward strikingly the qualities of these women), but it calls attention to their class.

Apart from the risks of accident which they run in common with officers and crew, their duties are exacting and tiresome. "One of the first qualifications for admittance to our line," said a representative of one of the steamship lines, "is a previous sea experience. Of course, if they have some knowledge of nursing, that helps a good deal."

"Do they have to be of any particular age?"

"Oh, no; from twenty-five to fifty. Our best stewardesses are fifty years old. Their salary as paid by the companies is very little, averaging about $18 to $20 a month; but they have considerable additions in the shape of money from 'tips' given by women whom they have cared for through a voyage. Naturally their value depends in a great measure upon their capacity for making themselves useful, and upon their tact and dispositions."

On the larger lines there are provided for the first cabin three stewardesses, one for the second cabin, and one for the steerage, while there are twenty-one first, twelve second, and four third-cabin stewards; the disparity in number between the stewards and stewardesses is easily accounted for; all the wants of the passengers at table, in the smoking-saloon, and on the decks, are attended by the stewards, while the stewardess chiefly confines her work to attending women then in the privacy of their state-rooms. This typical ocean stewardess is a comfortable, motherly individual, who is always in health, and who is always delightfully sorry for the seasick. Their long experience has made them oracles in regard to ocean climate.

"Get your hat, my dear boy," one of them said to a young man going along the Mexican coast. "You have to be very careful in the latitudes, the change of air at night is so sudden; only last voyage a poor fellow died just because he persisted in sitting on deck at night without his hat."

It is not too much to say that she can make the passenger's trip a pleasure or a spell of genuine unhappiness; there is no place on earth where a woman can make her power felt so pointedly and yet so unobtrusively as in the position of stewardess on an ocean liner; she does all this, or can do all this, not by the sins of commission, but by those of omission, yet it must be admitted that only a very untrustable and arrogant woman would abuse such a position.

Stewardesses have nice apartments of their own, and eat with the "stewards' mess" after cabin hours.

"We have received many unrequested testimonials, from the most noted people, praising our stewardesses," said an agent of one of the lines. "One of our women values very highly a letter which Sir Julian Pauncefote sent to her commending her admirable qualities."

Trying as are the duties of the stewardess, she has her compensations, especially if she is fond of the water. She meets now and then "charming people," as one of them said, is constantly seeing new faces, and leads a healthful life. Although her salary is small, she receives from each woman she attends on a passage anywhere from a half-sovereign to a five-pound note; so that if there are many women abroad, as there always are in the summer, the stewardess may make several hundreds of dollars on a single trip. —[New York Post.

LIVING OCEAN TRAPS.

In South Pacific waters are found some of the largest shells known. One is a clam-like shell with huge ribs, called the tridacna, one valve of which has been known to weigh 250 pounds. The meat alone weighed twenty-five or more pounds, and a single animal, if served on the half shell, would afford a good meal for fifty men. The tridacna has the habit of lying with its valves partly open, as though to trap some unwary traveler. It has earned an unsavory reputation, and is considered an animal to be avoided, unless means are at hand to render it harmless.

The attention of white men was first attracted to this trap when a party of collectors were rowing over the reef in search of rare corals. They suddenly saw a large fish beating the surface violently, with its head out of the water. As they drew near they saw that the fish was a large shark, which had been caught in a living trap. Its tail, or the lower lobe, was held securely by a giant shell, the tridacna, the strong and powerful mollusk clinging to it with a vise-like grasp.

There is a case on record of a man having been entrapped in a similar way. He was an American collector, unfamiliar with the reef and its strange inhabitants, and seeing what he supposed to be a great green sea anemone, he attempted to grasp it. But the anemone disappeared, and like a vise the edges of the shell clamped the wrist of the unfortunate collector, who, to his horror, found himself anchored in a stooping position by his hand.

The tide was rising, not a person was in sight, and there was apparently no possible chance of escape. The collector, fortunately, had a knife, and, almost crazed by the pain, he began an attack upon the shell, but every thrust he made only caused the powerful animal to clasp him closer and add to his agony. It was impossible to cut around the shell, the rock being too hard, and the only thing to do was to wait and hope that the shell would relax and permit him to jerk his hand out. Seconds seemed minutes and minutes hours. The water was rising higher and higher; a gentle breeze had sprung up, and waves began to form that threw the water against the captive. He had about determined upon a terrible alternative—to cut off his hand to save his life—when the shell visibly relaxed its hold, and with a quick jerk he pulled out the maimed and helpless member and turned in shore.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

REMEMBER THE QUAIL.

About the time when this number shall have reached my readers, one of the best of our resident game birds of the North, the quail, will be in sore straits for food in many localities. Of late the weather has been unusually severe and the snow deep, and many bevies must have perished. Now is the time for the man who can reach the haunts of the birds to prove his sportsmanship.

"It is a somewhat troublesome task to carry, perhaps in a sack upon one's back, food for starving birds, but those truly interested in the preservation of game should not shirk the labor. A brace of birds saved now may mean one or two fine bevies and, possibly, a pleasant experience next autumn. Toward the close of the northern winter the seeds of weeds and other natural food are scarce and of poor quality. The quail is hardy and can brave extreme cold, so long as he can keep his crop filled with nutritious grains. If half-starved and thus weakened, a cold snap kills him.

"Buckwheat, corn, or wheat of inferior grade will admirably serve him, and a few bushels judiciously placed may accomplish a power of good. It also might be well to keep an eye upon the places where the food is deposited, for birds of prey, cats, foxes, etc., soon learn where the hand-fed quail resort and may destroy many. But now is the time for profitable action, for birds which have struggled along so far, may surely be saved by a little care."—[Ed. W. Sandys, in Outing.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb pkgs only

DRUGGISTS.

Melissine,
THE POPULAR REMEDY FOR CHAPPED HANDS, LIPS OR ANY ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN.
The only perfect substitute for Glycerine, Cold Cream or Camphor Ice—without being sticky or greasy; contains no poisonous substances.
PREPARED ONLY BY
DOWNING BROTHERS,
PHARMACISTS,
42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Cold Weather Necessities!
Wright's Tolu Tar and Wild Cherry for Coughs and Colds.
Chamois Vests and Lung Protectors.
Hot Water Bottles.
JAMES T. WRIGHT, Pharmacist.
22 WASHINGTON SQUARE

Prevent Grippe
By taking a bottle of
Wood's Iron Tonic.
It thickens the blood, stimulates the circulation and makes you
GRIPPE-PROOF.
PREPARED BY
GEO. A. WOOD, Druggist,
106 BROADWAY.

W. H. STRATFORD,
Registered Pharmacist.
HAZARD, HAZARD & CO.'S
THE ORIGINAL NO. 6 COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.
Colgate & Co's Perfumes and Toilet Soaps
Prescriptions put up with care and dispatch.
Telephone Night Clerk.
Bellevue Avenue, Cor. Levin St

WM. H. COTTON,
Druggist and Apothecary
Old No. 145. New No. 226 THAMES STREET

Place Your Orders With Us
FOR YOUR
Daily, Sunday and Weekly Town and "Out of Town" Newspapers.
WE WILL DELIVER THEM TO YOU PROMPTLY.
THE CITY NEWS CO.,
241 THAMES STREET.

Be Sure To Demand, and See That You Get a
BENSON'S,

't is the best
POROUS PLASTER
Don't neglect your "Chest Colds." Apply Benson's Plasters to chest; they ward off complications and promptly cure the cold. Price 25 cts. All Druggists. Of m'f'rs, Seabury & Johnson, N.Y., if unobtainable.

WE HAVE A NICE LINE OF
Pocketbooks, Suit Cases and Traveling Bags.
USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
HENRY BIESEL & SONS,
256 & 258 Thames Street.
Trading and Cash Stamps

BARGAIN!
For Sale--Nearly New Heavy 3-Spring Potato or Express Wagon.
APPLY TO
J. D. Bachelier, Commercial Wharf.

CHAMPION'S LINE
Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats.
TO LET BY THE HOUR, DAY OR WEEK.
28 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 2, Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular, with Atchison at 22¼, Burlington 141⅜, Louisville 64⅝, Manhattan 111¼, Missouri Pacific 45½, Brooklyn Transit 83¼, Northern Pacific preferred, 79, People's Gas 112½, Sugar 138⅜ St. Paul 129¼, Southern preferred 48⅜, Tobacco 187½, Union Pacific 47⅜, Union Pacific preferred 79¾, Federal Steel 51⅜, Federal Steel preferred 88, and Western Union 94.

10—There was but little change in stock prices at the opening, quotations favoring both accounts. Trading was about normal and well distributed.

11—A drop of several points in Metropolitan Railway produced moderate declines in the general market. There was no decided pressure and efforts of the traders to recover stocks sold at the start soon caused a general recovery. Tobacco gained three points, on the official announcement of the absorption of the Union Tobacco Company.

Noon—Money on call, nominally at 2 @ ½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3 @ ½ per cent; sterling exchange, steady at $4.86 @ ¼ for demand, and $4.84 @ ¼ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.84½ @ $4.85 and $4.86½ @ $4.87; commercial bills, $4.83¼ @ $4.83½; silver certificates, nominally at 60½ @ 60½; bar silver, 59⅝; Mexican dollars, 47⅝; government bonds, strong. The trading element made a determined attack on the specialties and succeeded in breaking Metropolitan 6½ and Tobacco 5 points. Other properties of this class yielded from 1 to 2½ per cent. The railway list, following the current with the grangers and Pacifics, declined sharply. Sales of stocks to noon, 325,824 shares.

NEW YORK, MARCH 2.

	Noon.
Atchison	21⅞
Canada Southern	67½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	171
C., C., C. & St. Louis	57⅝
Delaware & Hudson	111½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	157
Erie	14½
Illinois Central	115
Lake Shore	200
Louisville & Nashville	64
Manhattan	111¼
Michigan Central	114
Missouri Pacific	45
New York, New Haven & Hartford	206
New Jersey Central	107½
New York Central	130
Northern Pacific	52½
Northern Pacific preferred	78½
Northwestern	147½
Ontario & Western	25¼
Oregon Navigation	40
Reading	21½
Rock Island	117¼
St. Paul	128⅞
Southern Railway	12½
Southern Railway preferred	48
Union Pacific preferred	79
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11½
Adams Express	115
Wells, Fargo Express	125
American Spirits	13½
American Tobacco	186
Bay State Gas	4½
General Electric	113
Lead	31½
Pacific Mail	49½
Sugar Refining	137¼
Leather	6½
U. S. Rubber	49½
Western Union	93½

FINANCIAL.

NORMAN & CO.
MEMBERS OF
New York & Boston Stock Exchanges.
Investment Securities.
Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold in all Markets for Cash or on Margin.
Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Cheque.
PRIVATE WIRE TO NEW YORK.
66 State St., Boston.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Long Distance Telephone.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 and 17 BROAD STREET.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit subject to Check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices: 202 5th Ave., cor. 25th street, 487 Broadway, Silk Exchange Building, 87 Hudson street, Mercantile Exchange, 16 Court street, Brooklyn.

JAMES W. NOYES,
96 Broadway and 6 Wall Street.
(Successor to WM. C. NOYES),
Dealer in
NEW YORK & BROOKLYN FINANCIAL
TRUST CO'S STOCKS.
(Specialties for 30 years).
See my correct and reliable daily tables of quotations, etc., in most of the Wall Street publications.
—ALSO—
Guaranteed R. R. and Telegraph Stocks and Miscellaneous Securities.

PROVISIONS.

Your Attention is Called
TO THE
Broadway Public Cash Market,
Where will be found a fine assortment of
Turkeys, Geese and Chickens for the Holiday Trade.
We will use every effort to please. Kindly call.

Fred B. Coggeshall,
2 WASHINGTON SQUARE,
HAS FOR "THE HOLIDAYS" A FULL LINE OF CHOICE
Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks and Geese
FRESH VEGETABLES and FRUITS.
Telephone Call 240. Prompt delivery.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,
CHOICE
Rhode Island Turkeys.
Island Eggs
a Specialty.
103 BELLEVUE AVENUE

I AM NOW RECEIVING THE
Green Mt. Butter
THREE TIMES A WEEK.
REMEMBER, I carry a full line of Pate de Foie Gras, Pate en Croute, Natural Foie Gras, Truffles, Mauviettes, Turtle Meats, etc.
W. S. LAWTON, 292 Thames St.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

It cannot smoke! It cannot smell!

THE MILLER OIL STOVE.

BY AN AUTOMATIC DEVICE THE WICK CAN ONLY BE TURNED UP ENOUGH TO GIVE THE BEST HEATING SURFACE, YET CANNOT BE TURNED UP HIGH ENOUGH TO MAKE IT SMOKE.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

W. K. COVELL'S,

183 THAMES STREET.

AMMONIA,

8 cents a Bottle. We are selling AMMONIA, not water; you can add the water yourself for less than you can buy it. If you want a bottle send and get it; for we have but a small lot of this article.

WOOD ALCOHOL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE PURE ARTICLE.

NAPHTHA In large or small quantities at rock bottom prices. Go to 69 Mill street for any of the above articles.

Kindling Wood delivered to any part of the city, 4 barrels for one dollar. It is nice, dry, clean pine wood, cut from clean kiln-dried forest trees. Beware of kindlings made from old torn down buildings; it is more or less decayed and harbors bed bugs, ants and disease germs. It is sold very cheap, but in the end may be very dear. Leave your order at 69 to 75 MILL street.

Old Company Lehigh

NONE BETTER

For Domestic Use or Greenhouse Trade.

ABRAM ALMY,

172 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT

Illuminating Co.

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

RESIDENCES AND STORES FURNISHED FOR ELECTRICITY AT LOWEST RATES.

Electric Supplies, Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

What to Choose for a Bride

Is often a perplexing question. Our Sterling Silver Department is ever ready with suggestions that have the merit of being in good taste.

We have a very pretty colonial tea set (3 pieces) at $20; ½ doz. Sterling Tea Spoons, Cream Ladle and Sugar Spoon, in case, only $5.50. Sterling Bon Bon Dish, $3.75, 10kt Sterling Handle Knives, in case, $8, and lots of other combinations.

HERRMANN'S,

219 THAMES STREET.

Strawberries,

ORANGES, GRAPES, FIGS, PEARS, APPLES AND NUTS.

Burlingame & Carry,

257 & 259 Thames St.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED TWO GABLER PIANOS WHICH ARE WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION FOR THEIR VERY FINE QUALITY OF TONE AND BEAUTY OF FINISH, ONE BEING CASED IN FIGURED MAHOGANY BEAUTIFULLY CARVED AND THE OTHER A PERFECTLY PLAIN EBONIZED CASE. YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL AT OUR WAREROOMS.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE,

151 THAMES ST.

PEANOLIA,

A REFINED

Peanut Butter.

A new and superior food product, manufactured from the best selected peanuts. Delicious for lunches.

Per jar, 25c.

F. P. Garrettson & Co.

16 & 26 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

When ordering

COAL

from drivers

Look for the

"Yellow" Teams.

Clean coal and Prompt delivery.

PERRY BROS.,

MAIN OFFICE, 187 THAMES STREET.

PLAYING IN PROVIDENCE.

Romain Stock Company Giving a Subscription Season There.

The Romain Stock Company, which will be at the Opera House Friday and Saturday, is now giving a subscription season of ten weeks at the Talma Theatre in Providence, the list of patrons including Governor Dyer, Senator Aldrich, Adjutant General Sackett, Judge Stiness, Mayor Baker, Colonel R. H. I. Goddard, Mr. William Gammell, Mr. John Nicholas Brown, Mr. William Grosvenor, ex-Governor D. Russell Brown, ex-Mayor Frank F. Olney, General William Ames, Professors Munro and Delabarre of Brown University, Mr. Howard Hoppin and others well-known in literary, social and business circles.

The organization is composed of professional artists of ability and reputation, gathered from the best stock companies of the country. It is under the personal direction of Mr. William J. Romain, who as manager of A. M. Palmer's "Trilby" company and for William A. Brady is well known in the theatrical world. He received his professional training with Henry Irving. Miss Alethe Craig is the leading lady of the company. Her portrayal of the character of Cecil in "A Wife's Peril" has established her reputation in Providence, and she has been equally successful in the less serious role of Estelle in "The Queen's Shilling." Miss Craig played with Ada Rehan in important roles for two years previous to her appearance with the present company, and before that had been a member of the Girard Avenue Stock Company in Philadelphia.

Mr. Orr S. Cash was a member of the Frawley Stock Company of San Francisco, Mr. Charles Bertram, of the Winnipeg Stock Company, Mr. Harry Lane of the Theatre Francais, Montreal; Miss Ann Fletcher of the William H. Crane company, Miss Louise Meredith of the Olga Nethersole company, Mr. Malcolm Arthur of the Castle Square Stock Company, Mr. R. W. Pigeon of the White Heather company, and Miss Helen Dodge of "The Belle of New York" company. The reputation the organization has won in Providence assures good performances in Newport and the people of the city will undoubtedly give it a hearty support.

THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. A. Wendall Scott, a prominent colored lawyer, gave a lecture last evening at the Union Congregational Church, on the status of the negro in the United States. He reviewed the history of the race in this country, from 1619 to the present day. For more than two and a half centuries he has been a victim of human nature's foulest blot and subjected to the most ignominious treatment which has ever been heaped upon mankind. In spite of this oppression the negro has toiled incessantly, and much of the glory of this country is due to his unswerving patriotic devotion and unceasing toil.

In the war of the Revolution the negro shouldered his musket and entered into the thickest of the fight, and became one of the first martyrs to pour out his blood on the altar of American freedom. It was a negro, Crispus Attucks, who placed himself at the head of a band of colonists in Boston and led the attack against the British invaders, giving the first decisive impulse to the colonies for American independence. In the wars of 1812 and of the Rebellion the negro showed his courage and patriotism, and in the recent war with Spain a negro regiment led the charge up San Juan hill and saved the Rough Riders from annihilation. In civil life the negro has made wonderful advancement in industrial, financial and mental development, and is steadily winning for himself and his people a place in the world worthy his greatest endeavors.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Rev. Marion Law, rector of St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket, has received a call to become rector of St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, but has as yet arrived at no decision as to whether or not he will accept.

Dartmouth won the Brown-Dartmouth debate held in Sayles hall last night. If the arguments of the Dartmouth representatives prevail, the Philippines will not be annexed, for the question for debate was: "Resolved, That the United States should retain permanently the Philippine Islands," and Dartmouth had the negative.

The reports, in regard to the condition of Eugenio Santhiago, the small pox patient now at the Field's Point hospital, Providence, continue to be favorable. Since his isolation he has got along very well. So far there have been no indications of an outbreak among any of the people with whom Santhiago came in contact previous to Dr. Swarts's diagnosis of his case, and if there are no signs upon any of them by the end of the present week Dr. Chapin says it will be fair to assume that they all escaped the contagion.

The agitation for an electric road between Providence and East Greenwich reached another stage of its development yesterday when an act was introduced in the senate providing for the incorporation of the Providence and East Greenwich Electric Traction Company. Under the act the company would be entitled to lay rails and stretch wires in the towns of Cranston, Warwick and East Greenwich and the city of Providence, subject to the approval of the city council of Providence and the town councils of the towns mentioned. The amount of capital stock mentioned is $100,000. There is a provision in the act which says that the permission which may have been given the company to use the highways, etc., will become void in those towns in which there is not a line of railroad built and ready for operation on or before July 1, 1901.

Goddard Bros. announced yesterday that they would restore wages in all their factories April 3. The tidings come from the main office of the Lonsdale company in Providence that the wages of mill operatives in the Blackstone valley are to be restored to the figure previous to the cut-down. There are 3,000 hands in the mills of the company at Lonsdale. The increase thus far made in this state affects more than 20,000 operatives. There is great rejoicing from wheelpit to slasher in all the big cotton factories.

DETERMINED BUT NOT DISASTROUS RUNAWAY.

A rather curious runaway occurred on Touro street, near Mount Vernon, yesterday afternoon. A horse attached to a light express wagon was coming leisurely down Touro street, when one of the bolts holding the shafts to the axle came out, allowing the shafts to drop on the horse's leg. This was more than any well-ordered horse could stand, and he immediately started to run. The driver, seeing he could not control the horse on the down grade, attempted to turn the animal into the curbstone, but failing in this turned him into Mount Vernon street, the driver jumping out and one wheel passing over his leg. The horse continued through the street and crossed Bull street into Mount Vernon court.

At the end of the court a high fence of the Calvert estate blocked the way, and the horse finding further progress in this direction checked evidently decided to change his direction. Seeing the open gate in the driveway at Mrs. Marsh's cottage, he made as pretty a turn as any driver could make, and without striking either post of the gateway continued on his way until at the end of the yard another fence blocked his run. The horse, unable to withstand this succession of interferences, then came to a standstill, awaiting the driver, who soon came to find him. Practically no damage was done to horse or wagon, and while the driver may be a little lame from his mishap he will suffer no serious inconvenience. The horse and wagon belonged to Muenchinger & Son.

THE EDMANDS-SARGENT CONCERT.

The following is the program for the subscription concert to be given tomorrow evening by Miss Gertrude Edmands and Mr. Sullivan A. Sargent, with Miss Jessie Davis as pianist.

Duets.
Kein Feuer keine Kohle, / Es weiss und rath es, — Henschel

Songs.
Le Vallon, — Gounod
Myself when young, — Liza Lehmann
Le Cor, — Flegier
Mr. Sargent.

Piano.
Elfentanz, / Waltz, / Berceuse, / Menuetto, — Grieg, Stavenhagen

Songs.
L'Esclave, — Lalo
Ariosa, — Delibes
Spring, — Mrs. Beach
Miss Edmands.

Songs.
Simon the cellarer, — Batton
Kitty of Coleraine, — Aileen Rowe
The Miller of Dee, — Rond Andrew
Mr. Sargent.

Piano.
Gondoliera, — Liszt
La Jongleuse, — Moszkowski

Songs.
My little love, — Hawley
I said to the wind of the South, — Chadwick
The cold plaid shawl, — Battison Haynes
Miss Edmands.

Duet.
Night Hymn at Sea, — Goring Thomas

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—The late Captain Nathan King left a widow and five children, instead of four, as reported, Mrs. S. B. Tibbetts of Bay View, Mass., not having been mentioned in the list published.

—A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer season, to Mrs. Gertrude Käseleer of New York, the cottage and grounds known as "Long Meadow," on Bliss Mine road, for the owner, Mr. Henry H. Swinburne.

—Rev. Alexander Laird of New Bedford will be the preacher this evening in the series of special meetings at the First Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Frederick Edwards of Malden, Mass., will preach at Trinity Church.

—Dellbois & Eldridge have rented for Mrs. Bernard J. Benson and Mrs. P. H. Stedman their store at the corner of Bellevue avenue and John street to Messrs. Van Emburgh & Atterbury of New York, as a stock broker's office for the coming season.

—The hole recently found in Washington square, opposite Coggeshall's market, turns out to have been caused by wharf rats. Whether they came through the sewer or burrowed all the way from Long wharf is not known, but they had a nest, lined with seaweed, under the surface of the square.

—Private Cabell Rosser of Battery A, Seventh artillery, who pleaded guilty to having forged the name of Captain John A. Lundeen to two canteen checks, was yesterday sentenced by a general court-martial, now sitting at Fort Adams, to eighteen months' confinement at hard labor and to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States. Private Rosser was last night removed to Castle William, Governor's Island, where the sentence will be executed.

—Yesterday the Gratrix house on Broadway was sold at auction for $15, and the purchaser is today busily at work tearing down the old structure, which is to be replaced by a business block which will add still further to the trade of Broadway. During the last ten years stores have greatly increased, both in numbers and in value, on this thoroughfare, which promises soon to be a rival of Thames street to a certain extent. All the stores on the street with one exception are now occupied, and business appears to be good. The wide roadway and the cars offer farmers, and others who do not walk, certain advantages which Thames street does not possess.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SECRET BALLOTS IN PORTSMOUTH

Both Sides Presented at a General Assembly Committee Hearing.

A hearing was given by the House judiciary committee in Providence yesterday afternoon on the proposed act authorizing the secret ballot law in Portsmouth, a large delegation from that town being present.

The town has accepted the secret ballot law, and must under that law elect all officers by secret ballot. The bill is to obviate the inconvenience of that and to designate the officers to be voted for. The differences in the town are over these officers.

The act provides for the election of these officers: The town at such meeting shall elect five members of the town council; four members of the school committee for 1899, two for two years, two for three years, and the next year to elect three for three years, and annually thereafter to elect two for three years, but to elect three every third year, so that the school committee shall at all times comprise seven members, vacancies arising in any way in the number to be filled in the manner prescribed by law; to elect a town clerk, seven assessors of taxes, a town sergeant, collector of taxes and a town treasurer, each to serve for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and all other officers required by law to be elected shall be elected by the town council.

The ballots for town council, assessors of taxes and school committee shall be numbered and the place against each number be counted as a separate place in determining who is elected to the place.

The passage of the act was asked for by the town council. In opposition, the Citizens' Good Government party, which a year ago brought about the adoption of the secret ballot by a vote of 125 to 100, sent up a committee to oppose it. Rev. George Herbert Patterson, rector of St. Mary's Church, said the act as read was not the one originally submitted. He said the act would take away the fundamental right of the people to select their own officers, and asserted that the town council cannot delegate to itself the right to deprive the people of Portsmouth of their right of selecting their own officers. He read a letter from Secretary of State Bennett, declaring that, as the town meeting had not authorized it, the town council had no right to apply for the passage of special legislation, this remaining vested wholly with the people. The speaker contended that the number of officers to be elected was of no consequence whatever, the people having the right to elect all. He demanded for the people protection by the committee from the effort to foist upon the people a law they do not desire.

John T. Blodgett of the committee reminded the speaker that he was a resident of this city when the General Assembly authorized the election of the city superintendent of health by the town council instead of by the people. This was done without the consent of the people. Rev. Mr. Patterson failed to remember this, but declared it was of no consequence, as in this case the town had authorized one certain thing, and this was not what had been authorized.

John B. Cornell of the council asked Rev. Mr. Patterson if he had not on his list of officers to be elected several which the General Statutes prescribe shall be elected by the town council. Rev. Mr. Patterson said the town at its last town meeting had voted to have all officers elected. Mr. Cornell replied that in his experience of forty years as a voter he had never known the minor officers to be elected by ballot, it being the custom to have the names read from a list and then voted on.

Dr. Benjamin Greene said the people of Portsmouth first knew of this proposed act when they saw in the newspapers that a bill for special legislation had been prepared. He declared this proposed legislation factional and mischievous.

Chairman Blodgett of the committee said that every town in the state having adopted the secret ballot law had come to the General Assembly to be relieved from voting for many of these officers. It was shown that the ballot, if all the officers were placed on it, would contain nominations for 80 officers, or, with two candidates for each office, 160 names.

Several speakers declared that the first speakers did not represent all the voters who voted for the secret ballot law. Councilman Cornell said the town meeting last year had not been decently conducted. The council was elected by the opposition, and the speaker asked why, if the Citizens' party carried the election, it did not elect the council.

Rev. Mr. Patterson said the indecency in the meeting of last year was caused by the failure of the town sergeant to maintain order. Another speaker said, if the town sergeant had maintained order in the town meeting of last year, he would have been called upon to put the previous speaker out of the hall. Rev. Mr. Patterson declared that he had conducted himself properly, and a general laugh ensued.

A petition was received from the town council to have the first Wednesday in May designated as the date for the financial town meeting. Rev. Mr. Patterson said no fault could be found with this, although he was evidently surprised to hear of it. Dr. Greene thought the farmers would be too busy then. Various speakers said this was the best time for the farmers, as it was after the planting of the general crop and before the hoeing. The town and financial meetings have always been held together on the first Wednesday in April.

Chairman Blodgett said the question was simply what would best be done for the advantage of the town. The committee would consider the matter and do what it could.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. Fred Deane of New York is guest of his brother, Captain Lewis O. Deane, and family.

Miss S. M. Sanford recently purchased in New York a full-blooded Great Dane pup. He is now five months old and weighs about 100 pounds. As he is the only one of the kind in the vicinity, he attracts considerable attention.

Wednesday there were two mail deliveries, for the first time since the last heavy fall of snow about the first of February.

Quite a serious fight occurred at the Mill farm, between a Portuguese in the employ of Dr. Nathaniel Greene, and Silvia, the tenant of the farm. Dr. Greene's man claims to be the assaulted party, and was badly cut and bruised about the head and face. He says that Silvia owes him $150, and not only refuses to pay him but threatens to kill him. Sheriff Anthony came out Tuesday and with a little help took three of the men to Newport.

Mr. Harvey Copeland went to the Mill farm Tuesday, to kill a horse affected with glanders.

Mr. William Sanford spent Tuesday in Newport.

Corporal Elmer Barker, son of Mr. John G. Barker, who is with the First Rhode Island regiment, is expected home soon.

Mrs. George O. Rogers of Providence intends to return this month to her summer residence on Park avenue.

Miss Fannie P. Clarke, who has been away from home for several months on account of ill health, is expected to return next week.

Mrs. Charles Carr is quite ill with the grip.

Miss Ethel Macomber is at Mr. Cook Manchester's.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The Methodist Episcopal Church social met with Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ward on Turner road yesterday afternoon and evening, when there was a large gathering.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet with Mrs. Joseph L. Chace Friday afternoon.

Mr. John B. Diman was in town Tuesday, calling on acquaintances.

Mrs. E. M. Cobleigh, who has been visiting in the town for several weeks, returned to her home in Newport Tuesday.

Mr. F. W. Burdick is in town for a few days.

Mrs. J. Overton Peckham spent yesterday as guest of her sister, Mrs. Albert A. Anthony.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh; which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

DISCOUNT SALE

BEGINNING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

A discount of 10 per cent upon all cash sales from the entire stock of China, Earthenware and Glass.

This is a good opportunity for all who wish to purchase Crockery and Glass of the best quality at a low price.

There are some lines of goods upon which a much larger discount will be made.

All goods are marked in plain figures from which the discount is taken.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN,

131 & 133 THAMES STREET.

COAL.

Scranton & Wilkesbarre White Ash

Broken, Egg, Stove and Nut.

PEA COAL,

Large Fracture.

George's Creek Cumberland.

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN,

WM. H. BOONE, Agent.

Office Bowen's Wharf.

POPULAR APPROVAL

Goes far toward establishing the standing of a business house in the community, and the good-will and favor we have been shown indicate that those who have dealt with us have been eminently satisfied with their transactions.

BUTTER—The fluctuations of the Produce Market make it impossible for us to quote standing prices, but we can assure our customers that the goods are the best that can be bought and for that quality the prices are the lowest in the city.

FLOUR—Best Bread Flour $4.25 per bbl., not delivered. $4.00 per bbl. delivered. 50c. per bag not delivered. 65c. per bag delivered.

TEAS AND COFFEES—1-lb. cans Golden Cup Mocha and Java, 28c.; 2-lb. cans Golden Cup Mocha and Java, 45c.; 5-lb. cans Golden Cup Mocha and Java, $1; Best Hotel Coffee, per lb., 15c.; Fancy English Breakfast, Formosa, Ceylon or Mixed Tea, per lb., 35c.

SOME SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK—Large bot. of Ink, 2c.; Beats All Stove Polish, 2 cakes, 5c.; "Lion" brand Gelatine, per pkg., 4c.; B. & S. Naptha Soap, 2 bars for 7c.; 3-lb. can Best California Cherries, 15c.; 3-lb. can Soup, 10c.; 1-lb. can Quaker Baking Powder, 10c.; ½-lb. can Quaker Baking Powder, 10c.; Hulled Corn, worth 10c., per can, 5c.; Imported Kippered Herring, per can, 17c.; White Rose Washing Powder, 4 pkgs. for 25c.; Fairy Soap, 2 pkgs., for 7c.; 1-lb. can Fairbank's Lunch Tongue, 20c.; 3-lb. can Armour's Braised Beef, 15c.; Akron Rolled Oats, per pkg., 4c.

E. A. EDES & CO.,

149 & 151 Thames Street.

AUCTION SALES.

Regular Weekly Auction Sale

AT C. F. GIFFORD'S NEW SPARLE, 981 PLEASANT STREET, STAFFORD SQUARE, FALL RIVER, MASS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, at 10 A. M.,

30 Head of Fresh Horses

In single and matched pairs, drivers and workers, weighing from 1,000 to 1,600 lbs. Also 10 acclimated horses—have been used around the city; also the finest line of carriages of all descriptions in the city.

Horses, carriages and harnesses at private sale. Consignments solicited.

C. F. GIFFORD, Proprietor.

L. L. HALL, Auctioneer.

NEW BOOKS.

Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll,
Author of Alice in Wonderland.

Campaigning in Cuba,
George Kennan.

The Knight of the Golden Chain.

RICROFT OF WITHENS.
ALTAR OF LIFE.
DAVID HARUM.
HOW TO GET STRONG AND HOW TO STAY SO, by William Blakie.
ROGUES COMEDY, by Henry Arthur Jones
WIRE CUTTERS, by M. E. M. Davis.

SIMON HART, Successor to CHARLES E. HAMMETT, JR.,
202 THAMES STREET.

Late Productions

—OF—

Prominent Writers

AN HUNGARIAN NABOB, by Dr. Maurus Jokai.
THROUGH THE TURF SMOKE, OR THE LOVE, LORE AND LAUGHTER OF OLD IRELAND, by Seumas MacManus.
GOD'S PRISONER, by John Oxenham.
JOHN MARMADUKE, A ROMANCE, by Samuel Harden Church.
NEW PAPER EDITION OF ANTHONY HOPE'S PHROSO,
Now being presented as one of the leading theatrical attractions in New York.

Geo. H. Carr, 172 Thames Street.

INSTRUCTION.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,

PRIVATE TUTOR,

Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

Newport Business College.

Students received at any time. Apply to
A. M. BYRNES, Prin. and Prop'r.

MILLINERY.

Special February Sale

—OF—

Spring Flowers at 25c.
Balance of Trimmed Hats at your own price.

M. E. Tobin, 48 Washington Sq
Opposite State House.

Great Reduction

—IN—

Felt Hats and Fancy Feathers.

N. L. MASON, 34 CLARKE STREET.

California Privet for Hedges,

All sizes at low prices. Also Fern Leaf and Purple Beech, ornamental and street trees. Hydrangeas and shrubs of many varieties.
FOREST AVENUE NURSERIES.
Corner Forest avenue and West Main road.
H. M. WILSON.

LAPPIN'S

Black Taffeta Silk Dress Waists

In all the Newest Creations of Styles.

This season we have made preparations to show the most extensive, also exclusive, line of ladies' silk dress waists ever attempted by any concern in Newport.

Watch our advertisement.

Ladies' Furnishers,

145 Thames Street.